

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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Per month, Foreign.....\$.50
Per month, Foreign.....\$.75
Per year, Foreign.....5.00
Per year, Foreign.....6.00

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

BILL BROUGHT UP

Senator Aldrich Opens Discussion
in Senate.

EXPLAINS SUGAR SCHEDULE

Claims Hawaii Has Too
Great Benefits.

Believes United States Cannot
Fairly Abrogate the
Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The debate on the tariff bill began in the Senate today, with crowded galleries and a large attendance of Senators and tariff leaders of the House.

Minor business claimed attention until 2 p. m., when Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, in charge of the tariff bill, had the measure laid before the Senate and took the floor for the opening speech. Aldrich spoke for almost an hour. His speech was the official utterance of the Finance Committee, and in a sense, of the Republican side of the chamber. Without making invidious distinctions between the two bills, Aldrich clearly stated as the belief of the Senate Committee that the House bill would not yield revenue adequate for the needs of the Government.

West of Missouri, Democratic member of the Finance Committee, followed with a statement in opposition to the bill. He spoke of the futility of piling up taxes on an over-burdened people, who have a balance of \$125,000,000 in the Treasury. He criticized the schedules in detail, declaring that some of them were designed to be prohibitive.

Senator Aldrich discussed the bill in detail and referred to the policy of the administration and the efforts of the Finance Committee to secure a sufficient revenue. That portion of his address relating to the sugar schedule and to Hawaii follows:

"If the rates imposed by this bill on sugar should be found to lead to the rapid development of the beet sugar industry in the United States, we may expect large reductions year by year from the contemplated revenue from sugar. Some of the most sanguine advocates of the policy of encouraging beet sugar production in this country believe that we shall, within 10 years, produce all our sugar. The legitimate result of a protective policy is to give the American market to American producers. When this becomes an accepted fact, the revenue from protective duties disappears. It must be evident, therefore, that we must look for other sources of revenue. Whether it should be along the line of an increase of internal revenue taxes, such as we have suggested, or whether some other source of revenue should be sought, it is not necessary now to determine.

"In the sugar schedule B we have suggested a change in rates and in the manner of assessing the duties. The schedule is a very important one. It seems proper that I should explain definitely the effect of the provisions we recommend. The annual consumption of sugar in the United States is about 2,000,000 gross tons of 2,240 pounds each, with a value based on foreign prices approximating \$80,000,000. If the high duties proposed in either the House or Senate bill should be adopted the annual cost of sugar to consumers would be more than \$100,000,000. Of the consumption of 1896, 40,000 tons, or 2 per cent, were beet sugars, produced in the United States, and 240,000, or 12 per cent, were domestic cane sugars, and 1,770,000 tons, or 8 per cent, were sugars admitted from the Hawaiian Islands free of duty under our treaty with the Hawaiian Government. The 2,000,000 tons of sugar consumed in the United States constitute nearly 30 per cent of the total consumption of the world. The annual sugar crop of 1896 being approximately 7,000,000 tons, of which 4,300,000, or about 61.2 per cent of the world's beet sugars.

"The bill, as it came to us from the House of Representatives, contained provisions which levied a specific duty, based upon the import, upon imported sugar, varying from 1 cent per pound at 75 degrees, to 1.75 cents per pound on all sugars above 75 degrees. The effect of these rates as applied to the total importations at the port of New York for the month of January, 1897, is shown by a table which I submit to the Senate, which has been prepared by the customs officers in New York. The rates shown show a range of ad valorem equivalents from 7.2 to 14.3 per cent.

"A careful examination of the tables will show that the scale of rates adopted bears very unequally on all low-grade sugars. The character and extent of this discrimination led our committee to believe that the schedule should be modified.

"To exclude from the American market all the low-grade cane sugars from the near-by countries and sugars of all grades from distant countries would confine American purchasers to beet sugar and to centrifugals from points nearest the United States, and send all other sugars to free markets, like Canada and England.

It is, therefore, of importance that we should consider carefully the effect which the schedule proposed by the Senate committee would have upon the refining industry.

"It is, therefore, incumbent on us to show that no protection is given the refining interests by the proposed schedule beyond the value which is adequate for the continued existence of the business in the United States. For this purpose I have submitted to your consideration, showing the actual difference between the rates imposed by the schedule upon raw sugars of different grades and refined. The first of these tables to which I will call your attention shows the rates imposed upon each grade of sugar testing above 87 degrees by the House bill and the Senate bill. It shows, further, the actual differential on each grade in both the House and Senate bills. This table shows that the differential between raw and refined sugars by the Senate proposition varies from 9.7 to 15.40 cents per 100 pounds, while the differential in the House bill varies from 12.20 to 17.30 cents per 100 pounds. It will be seen from an examination of this table that the differential between granulated sugar and 96-degree centrifugals—this being by far the most important class of raw sugars and amounting to two-thirds of the total imports of raw cane—is 9.57 cents per 100 pounds. On 94-degree centrifugals the differential is 14.6."

Aldrich then submitted statements showing the differentials under varying values of sugar and resumed:

"Under existing law, German refined sugar costs 28 cents per pound export bounty. The countervailing duty here is but 1-10 of a cent per pound. The German refiner, therefore, receives a net bounty of 28 cents per pound. This enables him to sell his product at a less price than the American refiner has to pay for 96-degree centrifugals. It is this kind of competition which is driving the cane sugar producers and refiners of the world to the wall."

He then replied at length to a statement made by Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who had estimated the rates imposed by the Senate committee's proposition. Continuing, Aldrich said: "In the tables I have submitted no allusion is made to the bounty provisions contained in both the Senate and House propositions. The adoption of these provisions would be a necessity if we are to develop the beet sugar industry in the United States. I have already pointed out the effect of our protective duties. The effect of the differential proposed by either the House or Senate bill is greater than it should be, we are bound in fairness to say. The balance of 21.67 to the credit of the fund. The report goes on to say that the company had no debt and that the balance of 21.67 to the credit of cash on hand April 1st was \$1,088,146.

These directors were elected: Collis P. Huntington, Henry H. Isaac, B. G. Carter, Calvin S. Brice, Samuel Thomas, Joseph Richardson, Russell Sage, George J. Gould and R. F. Schwerin.

OFFER TO MR. CLEVELAND.
Venezuela Said to Have Asked Him
To Become Its Leading Counsel.
WASHINGTON, May 26.—When W. L. Scruggs, the agent of the Venezuelan Government in this country, returned from Venezuela a short time ago, he stopped at Princeton to talk with ex-President Cleveland. It is said today that Scruggs carried an offer from the Venezuelan Government to the ex-President to become leading counsel for Venezuela before the arbitration tribunal, which will meet in Paris.

THE PRESIDENT NOW HAS THE OFFER UNDER CONSIDERATION. Venezuela thinks her case is so strong that she can easily secure the services of Mr. Cleveland.

HAVEMEYER CASE CLOSED.
Attorney for Defence Makes a
Long Plea for His Client.
WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Government rested its case against Henry O. Havemeyer, the president of the American Sugar Refining Company, shortly after the noon recess today. Thereupon Mr. Johnson of Philadelphia, the leading counsel for the defense, moved that the Judge instruct the jury to find the defendant not guilty.

Mr. Johnson made an argument of an hour and a half in support of his motion, and when he concluded, District Attorney Davis asked for an adjournment, which was granted. Mr. Davis will reply to the motion tomorrow. The concluding testimony of the Government offered at the morning session was not important, save for the purpose of making up the record as to what occurred in the Senate investigation committee.

Havemeyer's attorney succeeded in having ruled out the extracts from the Senate record showing the three reports of the committee to the Senate and detailing the facts of Mr. Havemeyer's contumacy.

This was considered an important point.

COURT MARTIAL FINDINGS.

Two Men on the Marion to Serve
Time.

The marine on the Marion, charged with assaulting another marine while on drill at Makiki has been court-martialed and sentenced by the Judge Advocate to one year's imprisonment at Mare Island.

In reviewing the finding of the Court Admiral Beardslee reduced the sentence to three months; the time he is confined in the brig while waiting transportation to Mare Island is not to be taken into consideration. The sentence, as amended by the Admiral, is approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

A sailor on the Marion, charged with sodomy, has been sentenced. It is said, to 10 years' imprisonment at San Quentin. As soon as the findings of the Court have been approved this man, together with the marine, will be sent to the Coast to begin their sentences.

the return freight, much of which is already awaiting her, and getting her to sea again by June 15th.

The Canadian Pacific Company has for some time been contemplating the establishment of a line of steamers between this port and the Orient. It has chartered the Hupeh for the purpose of testing the value of the trans-Pacific trade, with San Francisco as the home port. If the experiment is successful it is expected that the bulk of the tea shipments of the future will come through this city.

SMALL POX ABOARD.

Belgie Files the Yellow Flag at
San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The steamer Belgic came into port yesterday from Chinese and Japanese ports with the yellow flag at her masthead. One of her steerage passengers had developed a case of smallpox a few days after leaving Hongkong, and he was taken ashore at Kobe and placed in quarantine. The steamer brought a clean bill of health from that port, but as a matter of prudence her officers flew the flag announcing contagion on board when the harbor was reached. The quarantine officers, however, found no special cause for alarm, and the cabin passengers were allowed to land. The steamer was sent to the quarantine station, and after being fumigated she was sent to her dock. The steerage passengers will be held at Angel Island for several days.

The steamer, since she left this port on the voyage she has just finished, has been in hard luck. She broke her thrust shaft a few days after leaving San Francisco, and she was taken to the shipyard for extensive repairs. Two days before she was to sail for this port on her return voyage, when she was nearly loaded, fire broke out in the forward hold. The hold had to be flooded to extinguish the flames, and in consequence the vessel was delayed a day in leaving. Then the small pox broke out on board and the yellow flag was flying at every port she called at after leaving the sick Chinese.

AFFAIRS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL.

Election of Directors at the Meeting
in New York.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The annual report of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, issued today, shows a decrease in gross earnings of \$2,758, decrease in expenses of \$8,025, net increase \$5,267. The sum of \$150,000 was charged to general repairs to steamers, and from the same account was expended during the year \$209,155, leaving a balance of \$159,677 to the credit of the fund. The report goes on to say that the company had no debt and that the balance of 21.67 to the credit of cash on hand April 1st was \$1,088,146.

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"There's no use in talking," says W. H. Broadwell, druggist, La Cygne, Kas. "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy does the work. After taking medicines of my own preparation and those of others I took a dose of Chamberlain's and it helped me; a second dose cured me. Candidly and conscientiously I can recommend it as the best thing on the market." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

MINISTER SEWALL

Quartered at Hawaiian Hotel
Cottage.

REFUSES TO TALK ANNEXATION

Sugar Clause in Tariff to
Come Last.

Is Supremely Mum on Political
Situation—Glad to Be
in Honolulu.

Harold M. Sewall, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Hawaii, for whom the entire American colony has been waiting for more than a fortnight, arrived by the Alameda yesterday with Mrs. Sewall and their son, and are quartered at Snow Cottage. They were met at the wharf by United States Consul General Mills and conducted by him to the cottage, for which he had made arrangements some days ago.

Sewall is suffering from an injury to his foot, and when seen by an Advertiser reporter last night was reclining on a veranda chair.

"I am glad to be here," he said, "and I hope my friends have not thought I was dallying along the way. The law gives a representative to a foreign country 30 days in which to receive his instructions; I did not take all of that time, but, you know, I was away. It is a long distance from Honolulu, and it took me a little time to arrange my affairs at home. I think I made two or three trips between my home and Washington between the announcement of my probable appointment and receiving my credentials."

Replying to a question regarding the attitude of the Republican administration towards Hawaii, the Minister said: "Please don't! This is my first night here, and I would rather you would not ask me questions that would embarrass me in answering. Even though I have not presented my credentials, I do not feel that I would be justified in speaking upon a subject so closely allied to politics. We cannot, however, discuss the Hawaiian question as a matter of course. From what I can learn, the people of Hawaii keep themselves as well posted on political matters in the United States as we do ourselves, so that, really, I do not believe I could enlighten you on the subject."

"As a Maine man, I am much interested in Hawaii, for although separated by several thousand miles of land and water, there has always been a close bond between the two; probably it is the fact that makes it so, there are so many Maine vessels coming to Hawaii. Then, too, Maine has sent several representatives to the United States, Mr. Eliza A. White, who died at a reception at the White House, was a Maine man."

Regarding a change of Consuls, said Minister Sewall, in reply to a question, "I really know nothing. There are a many applicants, of course, and this post is considered a good one, perhaps one of the most desirable, and the President is taking his time in selecting a person to come here. Nothing has been done prior to my departure, or I would have been notified of it, for no one is more interested in the appointment than Mr. Mills. He has heard nothing."

Asked if he thought it probable that a treaty of annexation or closer political union would be presented to Congress after the tariff bill had been disposed of, Mr. Sewall said:

"You are breaking the compact again! I do not know that I would answer that question if I could. The tariff, you will understand, was a twin issue with the coinage in the election of the Republican party, and I may say it was the more robust of the two. The people of the United States wanted protection—this was particularly the case with the people of Maine—and that issue will take precedence over anything else in the special session of Congress. So far as the laws which affect Hawaii are concerned, Senator Frye and some of the other Senators are strongly in favor of having the treaty remain as it now stands; and I am willing that a differential rate should be fixed; this is notably the case with Senator Aldrich. It is purely a matter of commercial interest, and any discussion by members of Congress away from the capital would not likely be communicated to me. I will be surprised if the sugar issue will be reached until every other item is disposed of, and this will give the various factions time to harmonize. In my opinion, the session will not end until after the 1st of July."

Minister Sewall has not yet met any of the officials of the Government, except Attorney General Smith, who he saw at the dock, as he was leaving the steamer, Admiral Beardslee and his aide called upon him informally at his cottage in the afternoon.

NOT AFTER HAWAII.

Marquis Ito Says Japan Would Not
Accept Islands.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 18.—Marquis Ito, who arrived from Japan on the steamer Empress of India, spent all yesterday at the quarantine station. He is accompanied by Totsuda, Marquis Kido and S. Tokimura of the Imperial Household, and goes to London as adviser to Prince Arisugawa, special Japanese envoy to the Queen's jubilee.

Speaking of the reports that Japan seeks to annex Hawaii, Ito denies this emphatically. He said: "If the Hawaiian Government should offer us the islands we would refuse them. They are too far away to be of any use to us. Besides, Japan wishes to be on friendly terms with the United States, and the Washington Government would be certain to regard our taking possession of the islands as an unfriendly act."

"We have, however, certain treaty rights and we propose to see that they are respected," he continued. "The people of America do not understand the Japanese people. They class us with other orientals, which is a mistake. We have now a full measure of popular constitutional government, although we have not yet become sufficiently familiarized with the new conditions to adopt

party government as it exists in Great Britain and America.

"In manufacturing we will be competitors, but only in China. We buy raw cotton in the United States, India and China, and make it up into yarn and sell it in great quantities to the Chinese. But so far as our competing in America or elsewhere is concerned there need not be occasion for the least anxiety. Should Canada refuse in her new tariff to grant us the most-favored nation clause, we would protest, of course."

The party will go direct to New York, sailing thence on May 25 by the Gascolgne for Paris, where they will meet Prince Arisugawa and with him go to London for the jubilee, returning by the Empress route to Japan.

HAWAII LOOKS TO ENGLAND.

Someone Writes to States to that Effect.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A special dispatch to the Press from Boston says: Private letters received in Boston tonight from Honolulu tell of a supposed movement to turn Hawaii over to Great Britain.

The story is: The visit of S. M. Damon and Major Iauka to London has other significance than the wearing of the congratulations of the Hawaiian Government on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee. It seems to be an undisputed fact that the movements at the United States capital at Washington in connection with the sugar schedule of the tariff bill intended to abrogate the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, and the greatest consideration is felt in the islands. The outcome of this agitation for the practical, if not actual, abrogation of the treaty has interest not wholly devoid of meaning and the Hawaiian Government has for weeks past maintained careful and intelligent agents near the seat of the American Government.

The actions of the United States officials in London are being closely watched, and it is stated that the true mission of Minister Damon and Major Iauka to London is, in the event of the success of the attempts to overthrow reciprocity, to proceed at once to the negotiation of a treaty of cession of the Hawaiian Islands to Great Britain. No step toward this end will be made unless the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty should become a fixed fact.

WOULD COMPROMISE.

Speckles and Oxnard Said to Favor
Such a Plan.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Sugar Trust has begun to sue for peace. The storm of opposition has resulted in a backdown from the schedule as placed in the Senate bill and in the determination to accept a compromise schedule. It is believed that the trust's leaders will agree to a schedule providing ad valorem duties on Muscovado, sugars below 90 per cent polariscope test and specific duties on higher grades, 10 per cent to 30 per cent centrifugal, which come in contact principally with American cane and beet sugar. But the trust in return wants double protection given to either the Dingley or Senate measures.

The organ of the trust, the Trade Bulletin, issued from New York, says there is no reason why a compromise shall not be reached and the producers and refiners agree on a schedule, as outlined above. This is regarded as a very important pronouncement, and causes much comment. In addition, the trust agents now say that they expect the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty to be kept in the bill, but with altered provisions, by putting a one-third tax on sugar from the island. Col. John D. Spooner favors this plan, as does Henry T. Oxnard.

Circuit Court Notes.

Samuel J. Macdonald was yesterday admitted by the Supreme Court to practice law in all courts of the Republic of Hawaii, after duly qualifying himself. He came highly recommended upon certificates from the State of New Jersey, in which State he had practiced for over 13 years, not only as an attorney but also as counsellor. In New Jersey a distinction is made between counsellor and attorney. Mr. Macdonald was also Master in Chancery for that State.

The plaintiff's bill of costs in the case of Okubu vs. Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Company, Ltd.

Judge Perry issued an order yesterday to the guardian of John D. and James R. Holt to pay certain expenses.

W. W. Dimond has brought suit against Edward C. Macfarlane to recover a portion of land at Walkiki. From the complaint, it appears that the complainant leased his lot of land to the respondent until the time of the expiration of the original lease. In consideration of this lease, it was stipulated that a portion of the land should be sub-leased to the complainant on which to build a cottage and the extent was specified. Upon measuring the land from the beach, it was discovered that there not room enough for the cottage. Suit is now brought to recover enough land, with a beach front, for building a cottage, and an injunction has been issued against the respondent to prevent him from disposing of the land in question in any way.

An order was handed down by Judge Perry for the delivering of all property belonging to the estate of Henri G. McGrew by the administrator, J. O. Carter to Henry Smith, Clerk of the Judiciary as trustee.

The Court handed down an order yesterday for the recovery of \$160.50 judgment and interest by Okubu, plaintiff in his suit against the Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Co., Ltd.

Hawaiian Ship Fort George.

The ship Fort George arrived from England yesterday, completing her last voyage under the British flag, says the S. F. Call of May 28. She has been sold to parties in Honolulu and in future will be reported as the Hawaiian ship Fort George.

Captain Adam, who brought her, will retire and according to report Captain Morse, late of the Alameda will assume command.

The Fort George is an old trader to this port. Ten years ago she was here in command of Captain Hanna and when the latter gentleman went into the steamboat business Captain Tuxen took command. When the Fort George was sold she was turned over to Captain Adam, and he brought her to San Francisco. The Fort George is a very handsome vessel and well appointed. She is not a fast sailer and no record-breaking trips between here and Honolulu may be expected from her.

WON BY GLADYS

Slow Time at Kapiolani Park.

Cunningham Had Everything His Own Way—Large Crowd Present.

The race between Tom Hollinger's Margaret H. and Billy Cunningham's Gladys at the Kapiolani Park race track yesterday afternoon was nothing more than what was expected. It was predicted by those who know a thing or two and have been watching Margaret H.'s movements very carefully, that she would be sure to break while making the turn after the start. That is just what happened in the first heat, and Gladys, true to predictions by the same observers, went on her way unmoved by the movements of her antagonist.

There were nearly 300 people out to see the race, among the number being a liberal sprinkling of women. The judges chosen were Captains Tripp and Chmney. The bell for the first heat was tapped shortly after 2 o'clock, and the horses appeared on the track, ready for the fray. Following are the points of the race by heats:

First heat—An even start, with Gladys at the pole. Both horses holding well to it. Unfortunate turn for Margaret H. She ceases her steady gait and gives herself up to a determined break, while Gladys sails on ahead, putting a greater and greater distance between herself and her opponent. Margaret H. gets down to work again, but it is too late. After leaving the half she breaks again, and after leaving the three-quarters, Cunningham holds Gladys back. Margaret H. comes on a steady break almost to the line. Gladys wins easily by all but walking under the wire. Time: 2:51.

Second heat—Both horses get an even start, and it is evident from the beginning that the heat will be a close one. Margaret H. does not break at the turn and hangs to Gladys as if on business bent. The grey manages to keep just so far ahead and goes along at a steady clip. From the three-quarters, the pace is much swifter, but Gladys is too swift, and she keeps just far enough ahead to assure her the race. Gladys passes under the wire about a length ahead. The heat is a most interesting one from start to finish. Time: 2:52 1-5.

Third heat—It seems to be the opinion of quite a number that Margaret H. has settled down, and that she will pull out in the latter heats. The bell rings, and the two horses look in fine trim. At the first off, Margaret H. breaks just as she passes under the wire. The second trial results in a fair start, and the horses go on with every prospect of a close heat. However, at the dangerous turn, Tom Hollinger held his horse to avoid breaking, and the road is open for Gladys. She takes advantage of the opening and leaves a broad, bare space behind her for Margaret H. to fill up. There is no fill up, and Gladys comes along an easy winner. Time: 2:35 1-4.

There was at least one interesting feature in connection with the race. Information was sent to headquarters to the effect that there was a case of cruelty to animals ripe for investigation. Then at the track, it was reported that the hobbles used on Gladys had chafed the animal badly, and that she was in no fit condition to be put on the track. Captains Parker and Renken made an investigation, but found Gladys in perfectly sound condition. Betting at the track was very light indeed. Dollars and half dollars were about all in evidence.

JUNE 23D SPORTS.

Program of Events for the Diamond Jubilee.

Following is the program of sporting events arranged by the sub-committee having the matter in charge, for the Diamond Jubilee, which takes place on June 23d:

REGATTA.

Committee: A. G. M. Robertson, W. F. Love and J. S. Walker. All entries to be in before noon, Saturday, June 19th, at the office of A. G. M. Robertson; first race to start at 8 a. m.

1. Yacht. Second class. First prize: \$50; second prize, \$25. Course: Off Waikiki and return.

2. Four-oared shell. Prize: \$50. Course: Three-quarter-mile straight-away.

3. Five-oared whaleboat. First prize: \$50; second prize, \$20. Course: Spar buoy and return.

4. Six-oared sliding-seat barge. Prize: \$50. Course: Spar buoy and return.

5. Ten-oared barge. Prize: \$50. Course: Bell buoy and return.

6. Canoe, six-paddle. First prize: \$20; second prize, \$10. Course: From start to first can buoy and return.

Children's sports at Kapiolani Park, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

Committee: Thomas Wright, Charles Crozier and Douglas Collins. The program for the children's sports will appear later.

FIELD SPORTS.

Committee: Thomas Wright, F. Harrison, G. S. Harris, Jr., and H. F. Beardsmore. All entries to be in before noon, Saturday, June 19th, and all entries to be made to Thomas Wright.

First, one-mile bicycle (open); second, one-mile running; third, 100-yard dash; fourth, 150 yards, wheelbarrow; fifth, half-mile bicycle (open); sixth, 120 yards hurdle; seventh, one-mile bicycle (second class); eighth, running high jump; ninth, one-mile bicycle (novice); tenth, 220 yards dash; eleventh, three-legged race; twelfth, half-mile bicycle (second) class; thirteenth, pole vault; four-

teenth, one-mile bicycle (tandem); fifteenth, half-mile run; sixteenth, running broad jump; seventeenth, sack race; eighteenth, two-mile bicycle (open to all); nineteenth, ring-throwing contest; twentieth, 100 yards dash (for boys under 16 years).

Gold medals will be awarded to the winners of the foregoing races; silver medals for second prizes.

H. A. A. C. ATHLETES.

Men Who Will Complete in Sports on June 23.

The H. A. A. C. men are down in hard training for the Diamond Jubilee sports. As yet, there has been no bicycle team formed, and it is not certain what riders will compete. Some of the best men are riding under other than the H. A. A. C. colors. The track team is in good shape. Following is the make-up of the same, with the events in which each member will compete:

W. H. Cornwell, Jr.—Competitor in the hurdle race, high jump and pole vault.

Chris Holt—Competitor in the 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards dashes and high jump.

Clifton Tracy—Competitor in the 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards dashes and pole vault.

Cupid Kalaniana'ole—Competitor in the 100 yards, 220 yards dashes and putting 16-pound shot.

Chris Willis—Competitor in the broad jump, high jump, pole vault and three-legged race with another of the team.

George Clark—Competitor in the 440 yards, half-mile dashes and high jump.

H. Hapel—Competitor in the hurdle race and broad jump.

Wm. Cummings—Competitor in the 100 yards, 220 yards dashes and broad jump.

D. F. Thrum—Competitor in the 100 yards and 220 yards dashes.

James Spencer—Competitor in the 100 yards, 220 yards dashes, pole vault, high jump and putting 16-pound shot.

A. M. Walcott—Competitor in half-mile and one-mile dashes.

D. Dayton, Jr.—Competitor in putting 16-pound shot and throwing hammer.

I. Cockett—Competitor in putting 16-pound shot.

George Angus—Competitor in pole vault.

D. K. Unauna—Captain of the H. A. A. C. team.

There will be a ring tournament in the program of sports for the Diamond Jubilee, but as yet the H. A. A. C. men have not been picked out.

SCHOOL CLOSURES.

Kawaiahae Seminary Girls are Out for the Summer.

The closing exercises at Kawaiahae Seminary took place yesterday, and now the girls are out on their summer vacation. The exercises were attended by a large number of people. Following is the program:

Hymn—The Lord Shall Comfort Zion.

Psalms xlv. "Gloria."

Prayer.

Primary Department—Arithmetic.

Primary Department—Music.

Third Division—Arithmetic.

Second Division—Physiology.

First Division—Bible.

Chorus—Maying We Go.

Dialogue—Pins.

Song—(a) The Spider and the Fly.

Song—(b) Rippling, Purling River.

Hoop Drill.

Recitation—The Little Artist—Clara Smith.

Chorus—Annie Laurie.

Dialogue—Strategy.

Song—Eliza and Mary Desha.

Recitation—The Voyage of the Nod-dies.

Fan Drill.

Dialogue—Mother Goose.

Chorus—Farewell Song.

IN EQUITY.

Suit Brought Against E. C. Macfarlane By W. W. Dimond.

W. W. Dimond, by his attorneys, Messrs. Humphries & Macdonald, has filed a suit in equity against E. C. Macfarlane to compel him to execute a deed for a residence lot at Waikiki. This is the outcome of the hotel project mentioned some time ago. It is said that Mr. Dimond agreed to sub-lease his residence and grounds to Mr. Macfarlane on condition that he be allowed to reserve sufficient space on the town side of the premises whereon he could build a cottage for himself and daughter. After transferring his lease to Mr. Macfarlane, there was a misunderstanding as to the size of the lots. As it could not be adjusted in any other manner, Mr. Dimond takes the case to court.

MEETING OF PASTORS.

Hawaiian Evangelical Association Gets Down to Work.

The annual meeting of pastors and delegates from the evangelical churches of the Islands assembled in Kawaiahae Church yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. After the usual preliminary devotional exercises, Rev. S. K. Keuwa, of Kohala, was chosen moderator, and Rev. S. L. Desha scribe. The usual standing committees were appointed, and the morning hour was spent in reading the statistical reports from the different churches.

Adjournment was made at noon to the N. P. M. I. buildings, where the Hawaiian Board furnished a noon lunch for all in attendance on the meeting. In the afternoon reports were read from the different island associations, giving accounts of the work done in their semi-annual sessions. There were also read reports from committees of these island associations in regard to the religious con-

dition of the various parishes. General activity, without great progress, was reported, and general harmony, without stirring enthusiasm, seemed to have characterized the work of the year. Contributions from the churches to the Hawaiian Board had slightly increased. But the Hawaiian churches do not seem to appreciate their responsibility in meeting their business obligations to pay the salaries due their pastors, according to their contracts.

Special mention was made of the great indebtedness of the Maui churches to Hon. H. P. Baldwin in rebuilding, at his own cost, about \$11,000—the church at Lahaina, destroyed by fire about two years ago. The work of uniting two feeble churches under one pastor proceeds from year to year, imposing larger burdens upon fewer pastors. Necessity knows no mercy, and large burdens imply impaired efficiency. Social evils are rampant in many of the parishes, and new methods seem imperatively demanded by the new social conditions of modern life. The Island of Kauai has been especially favored through the work of Rev. J. M. Lydgate, in personal visitation of the different parishes, and in gathering together once a quarter all the pastors for special Bible study, as well as for conference on special difficulties suggested by these reports were put upon the docket for further consideration.

The association adjourned at 4 p. m. to meet this morning at 6 o'clock for a sunrise prayer meeting, in preparation for the session this evening of the Christian Endeavor Union of the Hawaiian Islands.

MIDNIGHT BURGLARY.

E. O. Hall & Son Suffered a Loss Tuesday Night.

Some time during Tuesday night a burglar, possibly two of them, effected an entrance to the store of E. O. Hall & Son, and, after breaking into desks and a cash box, succeeded in getting away with \$4.20 in change and two cheap watches. The only clew to the

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

Hawaiian Hokey Institute
HONOLULU, H. I.

For the Treatment of Alcoholic, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Other Kindred Diseases.

436 Beretania Street, between Emma and Fort Private carriage entrance on lane, Emma street, opposite Chinese Episcopal Church.

Separate cottage for medical advice and treatment.

One hundred and sixty-three persons have been successfully treated from November, 1896, to May 30, 1897.

Satisfactory arrangements made for patients from the Islands or from abroad.

Patients under treatment have free use of the Social Club Parlors.

DIRECTORS:—Alex. Young, President; W. R. Castle, Vice President; J. A. Magoon, Treasurer; A. V. Gear, Secretary; R. S. Scrimgeour, Auditor.

For further information, apply to

ROBT. SWAN SCRIMGEOUR,
Manager, Pro Tem.

Telephone, 706.
4624-A6m 1869-6m

thieves is that furnished by young Oleson, a messenger boy employed in the store.

When questioned by David Kaapa, the young man said he had played a game of handball with a stranger in the Y. M. C. A. court and had been questioned closely by him as to a watchman being employed in the building. The boy was shown photographs of men who have been released from prison, after serving terms for burglary. He identified one, that of a man released a few weeks ago as the man who had questioned him.

Entrance to the store was made through a transom, but just how all the noise necessary could have been made without the policeman, who are invariably on that corner, hearing it, is a mystery. As the city was in "very dark darkness" for about two hours, it is probable the fellows got in during that time. The suspect has not yet been arrested, and the people are asking themselves whether he had the necessary \$50 in his pocket when he landed. If not, under what law is he allowed to remain.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Portierres

Are the most fashionable door decorations obtainable. They are woven in beautiful designs, and the colors are delicate or strong as wished.

Our Stock

Embraces the latest conceits of French and American factories.

Chenille and Tapestry

Full length and width and sold single or in pairs. These goods were imported especially by us for select trade and bought at prices which enable us to offer them at exceptional values. Portierre Lounges made to order. Japanese matting - covered couches, for Summer use, always in stock.

Our Rugs

Are the handsomest in the city.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL STREET.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

SETH THOMAS

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

FRANK J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

Waltham

Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

FRANK J. KRUGER,
FORT STREET. HONOLULU.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LD.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

212 KING ST. TEL. 119

Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

AGENTS

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR The gamut of prettiness is run in our assortment of muslin underwear. Ordinarily, ready-to-wear garments for ladies are skimpy. None such in our stock--the underwear you buy here is as liberal in cut as you'd make at home, and much more elaborately finished.



ished. Underwear prices in this store amaze ladies who are used to cutting and sewing their own. Take pencil and paper and figure what it costs for muslin, insertion, thread and hard work, and see the difference. Ours do not cost you, ready made, as much as your material. Look at these figures:

Corset Covers, 75 cents to \$1.75
Night Gowns, 75 cents to \$3.50
Chemise, 35 cents to \$1.75

DRESS We are retailers exclusively and the largest dry goods sellers in Hawaii. The world of fabrics is here to choose from, less the unworthy sorts and unattractive sorts. The gain is yours by getting the best at fairest of fair prices. Challies are leaders for stylish women. Bright cheerful stuffs hinting of Eastern spring. Prices made to fit the times, not the goods; They're worth double.

5 yards for \$1
7 yards for \$1
Some at 35 cents a yard

Your pick of these goods if you hurry.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

IT IS FRIENDLY

The Administration is So Regarded.

Chief Justice Judd Says Striking Out of Reciprocity Not Final Action.

Chief Justice Judd has talked to the Philadelphia Press on the subject of Hawaii and annexation. The Press gives the interview as follows:

"The administration at Washington is favorably disposed toward Hawaii; of that I am convinced, and when I say 'favorably disposed' I mean not only that it is much more so than was the Cleveland administration, but that I am assured that Mr. McKinley and his advisers are in favor of the annexation of the islands."

So spoke Chief Justice A. F. Judd, of Hawaii, who is in this country just now for the first time in 17 years, and who came on to Philadelphia from Washington yesterday. Judge Judd is not in the United States upon a political mission. He is here merely in a private capacity, but during a fortnight's visit at the capital he had long talks with President McKinley and many other prominent people, and his opinion of the administration's attitude toward Hawaii is based upon the observations of an experienced man of affairs.

Asked in regard to the effect the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty would have on the relations existing between Hawaii and the United States, Judge Judd said: "I am not yet satisfied that your Congress will abrogate that agreement. It surely is not the proper way for the suspension of an international understanding, and I do not like to believe that the Government of the United States will take a step that would be so purely ex-parte and in which the other interested country can have no voice."

"I am well aware," continued the distinguished Hawaiian, "that a powerful pressure is being brought to bear in Washington for the failure of the reciprocity clause as embodied in the original draft of the Tariff Bill, and the effort in that direction may prove successful, but I shall not believe it until I see it. I know that the Sugar Trust is strongly represented here, and I know also that they will do their utmost to keep out Hawaiian sugar."

HAWAII'S GREATEST INDUSTRY.

"The production of sugar is, of course, the greatest of our industries. Under the system of reciprocity we have been able to develop that industry in a manner that has done not a little to inspire confidence in our little country. If we have to pay the duties prescribed by your pending Tariff Bill it will make such a vast difference to us as a nation that there is likely to grow up a spirit of discontent that may seriously imperil our peace."

Judge Judd said furthermore that he was led to believe, through conversations with leading statesmen in Washington, that the striking out of the reciprocity clause by the Finance Committee of the Senate was by no means necessarily a final action. On the contrary, he has been assured that there is more than a probability that the matter will be somehow adjusted in the Committee of Conference, so that this sad blow shall not be dealt to the only sustaining industry that the Hawaiian Islands can boast.

"If worse comes to worst, however," continued the Chief Justice, in answer to further questions, "the whole matter can be safely and most satisfactorily arranged by annexation."

"But will not the Sugar Trust oppose annexation just as bitterly as they oppose reciprocity, since both would tend to the same result?" he was asked.

"The Sugar Trust are attending to one thing at a time," said he, "and I am not at all sure that they would have as much influence in opposition to annexation. Indeed, I am given to understand that some of the Senators have declared themselves as in favor of the striking out of the reciprocity clause as a measure of finance, but they would favor annexation as a different matter entirely."

"Is the sentiment in Honolulu still as strong for annexation as ever?" was next asked.

ANNEXATION THE ONLY AMEND.

"Quite so," was the answer, "and it is growing all the time. The very existence of a doubt as to the fate of reciprocity has developed into an argument in favor of annexation. Just as soon as the matter came up, the Hawaiian Government sent special commissioners to Washington, and they are there now as assistants to Minister Hatch, watching Hawaii's interests in connection with the Tariff Bill, and ready, no doubt, to urge annexation as the only logical amendment that can be offered if the reciprocity clause is stricken out."

In regard to the sometimes mooted question as to whether the anxiety of Hawaiians for annexation may not be regarded as an admission of their inability to stand alone, Judge Judd said:

"We have a population of 100,000. We have no men-of-war, no great guns, nothing but small arms. What could we do against any nation that should rise up against us? Were it not for the protection of the United States our position could be made a very difficult one by Great Britain, or even by Japan, and we prefer to make sure of that protection by annexation. The United States is the protector to whom we turn in the nature of the situation, and we are very confident just now that annexation will be the ultimate result."

"As to the restoration of the mon-

archy in Hawaii," said Judge Judd, "that is out of the question. There is but a small remnant of the old Royalist party left, and we have a very satisfactory home guard to which nearly all our prominent citizens belong, and who may be relied on to keep down any attempted uprising. All we have to fear is the discontent that may be developed by disadvantageous commercial conditions, and the covetousness of nations that look with envious eyes upon our strategic geographical position."

FROM WEATHER BUREAU.

Meteorological Summary for the Month of May, 1897.

Following is the meteorological summary for the month of May, 1897, from observations made by the Weather Bureau:

Average temperature, mean of three daily observations, 73.9; normal for May, 74.2; average daily minimum, 68.3; average maximum, 81.1; lowest minimum, 67; highest maximum, 83; lowest daily average, 71.7, on May 8th and 10th; highest, 76.0, May 30th.

Average height of barometer, 30.094 inches; normal, 30.083; average daily range, 0.066; lowest record, 29.97, on May 8th; highest, 30.23, on May 1st; low pressure periods, about May 8th and 27th; high pressure periods, about May 1st and 24th; morning minimum, average, 30.07, at 3:56; morning maximum, 30.132, at 9:38; afternoon minimum, 30.049, at 4:28; evening maximum, 30.123, at 10:38.

Average relative humidity, mean of daily observations at 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., 71.4 per cent; normal, 72.9; absolute humidity, 6.33 grains per cubic foot, ranging from 5.3 on the 4th to 7.4 on the 16th. On the 26th the relative humidity in the afternoon fell to the unusual figure of 43 per cent.

Total rainfall (station on Greene street), 2.05 inches; normal, 2.85; maximum in one day, 0.30, on May 16th and 17th. Rain record days, 15. Dew, not very heavy, May 11th and 12th. Cloudiness, 39 per cent; normal, 46.5; days marked fine, 17.

Wind, northeast trades of moderate force, except from the 8th to 12th inst. 16th to 18th and 26th to 28th. The month has been nearly normal, but with a continuance of the drought tendency that has prevailed since last December.

Oahu College Baccalaureate.

Rev. Henry H. Parker, pastor of Kawaiahae church, will deliver the annual sermon before the graduating class of Oahu College at the Central Union church on Sunday evening, June 20. The students of the College and Preparatory School will attend in a body. The Kamehameha schools, Kawaiahae, the High school and all interested in education are invited.

THE NUGGET OF GOLD ORE.

"That," said my friend, in reply to a question of mine, "is a very large and very rich nugget of gold ore. It was taken many years ago from a mine in Australia."

"How much is it worth?" I asked. He looked at me with a shrewd smile and replied: "It is worth just nothing at all."

I thought that a queer thing for him to say, but asked no more questions.

Two years later I again visited his house in London, and this time I missed the big nugget from the shelf where I had first seen it. But I asked no questions. Perhaps, recalling the incident of two years before, my friend said: "I have something to show you," and, opening a closet, he produced a magnificent gold vase, remarking: "That nugget of gold ore has taken this form. Exclusive of the labor involved in the transformation, the gold alone is now worth £100."

What curious similitudes there are between things essentially unlike! Here is one which it may be instructive to follow up. It is suggested by the following sentence from a woman's letter:—"In spite of all the nourishing food I took nothing seemed to give me strength."

Now, why was that? Perhaps the history of the previous three years of her life may help to account for it. In January, 1890, she had an attack of influenza which, she says, left her low, weak, and languid. So far as we are able to ascertain, influenza is caused by a certain poison in the blood developed during peculiar conditions of the atmosphere. Its early symptoms are those of a fever; they are always sudden and often alarming. Yet, as in nearly all cases it ends in recovery in a week or two, it does not explain the mystery of Mrs. Westall's continued weakness and prostration.

She tells us that her appetite was poor, and that eating was immediately followed by great pain in the chest, back and sides. Hoping to overcome this state of things she took much nourishing food. That an increase of strength should result from the eating of plenty of good food would seem reasonable. How else can one ever gain strength? Yet, strange to say, no such result followed. On the contrary, the pains became worse, so that—to use her own words—she was "completely racked with pain" all over her, and so weak she could scarcely put one foot before the other. Besides this, the condition of the stomach was far from encouraging. That organ is the source of all power in the human body, and should feel warm, comfortable and quiet. In this lady's case it was full of uneasiness and pain. She speaks of a craving, gnawing, sinking sensation in it, which was not relieved either by food or by any medical treatment. Certainly, something quite different from a former attack of influenza went to the making of that; we must look deeper to find the real trouble.

Chemists often determine the character of a poison by observing the color it creates when applied to litmus paper; and—in addition to the general symptoms—it is sometimes possible to tell the nature of a disease by taking notice what cures it. Now, there is one universally known remedy which never fails to cure one subtle, comprehensive, and yet deceptive disease. Happ-

ily it was finally employed in Mrs. Westall's case.

In concluding her letter, dated December 1st, 12 Rucklidge avenue, Wileston, London, N. W., 1892—she says: "At the time when my condition was very critical and my family very anxious, my son-in-law, Mr. Deacon, of Shepherd's Bush Road, London, told me how, in an illness of his own, he had been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and advised me to begin using it at once. I did so, and soon my appetite returned and my food digested; and by the time I had consumed two bottles I was strong as ever, and have kept in the best of health ever since—(Signed) Yours truly, Mary Westall."

This remedy, as the public is well aware, is advertised to cure indigestion and dyspepsia and its consequences—and nothing else. Yet these consequences include nearly every ailment with which we are familiar. Even influenza seldom attacks any save those whose blood is first poisoned by indigestion and dyspepsia.

And as to that nugget of gold ore? Ah, yes—Gold is worthless until it is manufactured. Food is useless until it is digested. Between the ore and the vase is the workman. Between food and strength also a workman—the stomach.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of May, 1897, was 57, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....13	From 30 to 40.....7
From 1 to 5.....1	From 40 to 50.....10
From 5 to 10.....4	From 50 to 60.....2
From 10 to 20.....3	From 60 to 70.....4
From 20 to 30.....7	Over 70.....4
Males.....33	Females.....24
Hawaiians.....26	Great Britain.....2
Chinese.....8	United States.....3
Portuguese.....7	Other nationalities.....1
Japanese.....10	
Total.....57	
Unattended.....13	
Non-Residents.....1	

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

May, 1893.....42	May, 1896.....65
May, 1894.....44	May, 1897.....57
May, 1895.....53	

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Asthma.....1	Intestinal Obstruction.....5
Bronchitis.....3	Infantile.....1
Convulsions.....2	Old age.....3
Cholera Infantum.....1	Paralysis.....2
Cinchois Ascites.....1	Pneumonia.....2
Diphtheria.....1	Peritonitis.....1
Spinal disease.....1	Rupture.....1
Diarrhoea.....1	Suicide.....1
Dropsy.....1	Tetanus.....1
Exhaustion.....1	Typhoid Fever.....1
Enteritis.....2	Unknown.....3
Heart Disease.....4	
Hemorrhage.....1	

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Wards.....1	2	3	4	5	Side.
Deaths.....7	18	11	10	11	0

Annual death rate per 1000 for month 22.80

Hawaiians.....27.21

Asiatics.....21.60

All other nationalities.....18.35

C. B. REYNOLDS, Agent Board of Health.

Three years ago Broker Chapman refused to tell the senate sugar investigating committee what senators speculated in sugar. He must now pass 30 days in jail for contempt. Havemeyer and Seales, the sugar kings, may share the same fate.

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TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company
—1897—

S. S. KINAU,
CLARK, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m. touching at Lahaina, Maalea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Tuesday...June 8 Tuesday...Sep. 21
Friday...June 18 Friday...Oct. 1
Tuesday...June 29 Tuesday...Oct. 12
*Friday...July 9 Friday...Oct. 22
Tuesday...July 20 Tuesday...Nov. 2
Friday...July 30 Friday...Nov. 12
*Tuesday...Aug. 10 Tuesday...Nov. 23
Friday...Aug. 20 Friday...Dec. 3
Tuesday...Aug. 31 Tuesday...Dec. 14
*Friday...Sep. 10 Friday...Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1897.

THE SITUATION.

"No change in the situation" is the message the mails to the United States will carry today regarding the troubles with Japan. Since the reply made by Hawaii negotiations have continued, diplomatic representatives of the two governments have exchanged calls and correspondence but "no progress" has been reported from well authenticated sources. The question "What are they going to do about it?" is as unanswerable today as it was when the first correspondence was exchanged.

The Hawaiian Government has outlined its position and we have yet to hear that it has sought to retract one jot or tittle from the full significance possible to give its reply to Japan's request. The attitude of this Government seems to be that there is really very little to explain. The law is plain, and the action based upon the law speaks for itself; as a state which reserves the right to administer its own business, Hawaii throws the burden of proof, the responsibility of showing that a wrong has been committed upon the shoulders of Japan. Hawaii maintains that the contracts held by the rejected immigrants were not valid, in short that the men did not fulfill the qualifications required of laborers entering the Hawaiian Islands. If Japan believes otherwise it must prove its case.

Japan seems to have assumed an equally stiff necked position by practically asserting that its subjects have been the victims of unjust discrimination. The first letter from the Japanese foreign office sounded the key note of that Government's policy. It may be taken for granted that Japan has carefully instructed its diplomatic representative, outlining just what will be accepted as satisfactory reparation for what is considered an affront to its national dignity. In fact it is generally considered that Japan's instructions are so explicit, that a failure to secure the consideration deemed proper will be regarded as sufficient grounds for severing diplomatic relations. Without the slightest evidence from either side of a tendency to "give and take" the inference is easily drawn that there is at least no improvement in the situation. The relations are constantly becoming more delicate and more difficult for amicable settlement.

The citizens of Hawaii are firm in the support of the Government policy. There is no prospect of the Government retracting unless forced to do so by superior outside influences. Among the Japanese residents, there a few who fear Japan will withdraw all its citizens from Hawaii; some who do not regard with favor an estrangement between Hawaii and Japan and who would perhaps prefer to have their country accept the situation rather than resort to extreme measures. These residents are inclined to criticize their diplomatic representatives for failure to smooth over the affair. They forget however, that the diplomats are but the agents through whom the policy of the home Government is expressed and carried out. The criticism seems to be due to thoughtlessness and cannot exert much influence in shaping final results. The majority of the Japanese however, are steadfast in their loyalty to the position taken by their Government. They have refrained from any rash action and are quietly awaiting results.

The men representing Japan are trained diplomats; men whose records in other courts demonstrate

the confidence placed in their ability by the Imperial Government. If Japan's policy undergoes any change it will be due to outside influence brought to bear upon the home Government rather than through local opinion of diplomatic personnel and methods.

THE HILO WHARF.

It is an open question whether congratulations or commiseration should be offered the Hilo enthusiasts who have succeeded in securing the promise that a new wharf shall be built for the Hilo harbor. No doubt the new structure will be a vast improvement over the present one so far as the mechanical details of a wharf is concerned, and the warehouse will be an addition the usefulness of which will be fully appreciated. But even after the new landing is finished and the \$50,000 appropriation used up the same old problem of "how to get to the wharf" is as far from solution as it was in the first place.

Passengers will still be forced to jump from a wobbling steamer into dancing boats, in which passengers and freight get peculiarly mixed, the Waikana bar will still be in existence and the pleasure of being so near and yet so far from the shore will be one of the possible incidents consequent to the Hilo trip. About the only difference will be that the passenger steps from the boat onto a new wharf instead of an old one. At best the improvement seems only temporary and the work may have to be done over again when enough money is secured from the Legislature to carry out the much-needed harbor improvement. Hilo in its anxiety for a wharf has forgotten its harbor. When in after years it finds that the mere construction of a wharf has not settled the question, the Hilo representatives in the Legislature, when asking for more funds, will be met with the statement, "You've had \$50,000, now there are other islands and other landings that must receive attention." Thus by their present action our Hilo friends have postponed the day when they will be able to obtain what the town really needs, a wharf on which passengers and freight can be landed direct from the vessels.

The Government is doing its part, by heeding the demands of Hilo citizens and accomplishing what it can with the funds placed at its disposal. Hilo would have done better however, to have been less urgent in its demands upon the Executive, reserving its powder for the next Legislature when a larger appropriation and with a more successful wharf campaign would have been possible.

THE OUTLOOK IMPROVES.

The business men of Hawaii can hardly settle back happy in the full confidence that the mists have rolled away, at the same time the clouds that have gathered about the Reciprocity Treaty seem to be clearing up in decidedly satisfactory manner. Even Sneator Aldrich's reference to the Hawaiian Treaty has a grain of consolation in it, since he indicates that the intention of the Finance Committee in striking out the exemption clause in the sugar schedule was not to secure the abrogation of the Treaty but rather to force a revision. The comfort in this is small to be sure, but at all events the fear of being cast out of the American household absolutely is allayed.

More reassuring still is the wholesale attack upon the sugar schedule of the Aldrich bill and the powerful influence being brought to bear to have the sugar schedule remain as passed by the House of Representatives. No less influential body than the American Cane Growers Association of Louisiana has unanimously "re-affirmed its satisfaction with the sugar schedule as written in the

Dingley bill as it came from the House, and entreats its friends to contend for its restoration in the tariff bill, as being practical, equitable and intelligible in its provisions." Senator McEnery of Louisiana is therefore numbered among those who will fight for the restoration of the Dingley schedule.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the Louisiana people are voicing a newly found love for Hawaii, nor is Senator McEnery's position as champion of the Dingley bill a guarantee that he will not oppose our Treaty, but we can offer no objection to the Hawaiian exception clause coming under the head of the least of two evils, provided former enemies will assist in its retention. We cannot believe that the administration's friendship for Hawaii will not make itself felt among a majority of the United States Senators, or that the work of our San Francisco friends will count for nothing.

The healthy majority by which Senator Morgan's Cuban belligerency resolution passed the United States Senate may well cause the Spaniards to look alive. It is not unreasonable to expect a crisis in the Cuban affair at almost any time. President McKinley's policy seems to be in favor of Cuban independence, and he is now bending his energy to bring it about without coming into direct conflict with Spain if possible. This is undoubtedly one of the reasons why the Republican majority of the House of Representatives is inclined to postpone action on the Morgan resolution. The time has arrived when every citizen of the United States is becoming supremely disgusted with the murderous policy of General Weyler and his numerous dastardly insults to the American citizens who have the misfortune to fall into his disfavor. The report which Commissioner Calhoun will submit to the President will doubtless be an important factor in shaping the action of the American administration. If it is found that Weyler can and will protect Americans, he will stand a chance of receiving the benefit of the doubt; otherwise the probabilities are that the United States insure the success of the Cubans by recognizing them as belligerents, and furthermore force Weyler and his men to come to an understanding that American citizenship represents something more than a name.

The statistics of the Pennsylvania Labor Bureau furnish interesting data giving some idea of how the depression in the United States has effected the laboring classes. The returns from 412 establishments in 1892 gave 149,000 employees who were paid \$72,575,000. In 1894, these same concerns employed 116,000 hands whose wages amounted to \$48,268,000. Thus in the two years the average wages were reduced 13 per cent., but the number of men getting the wages had decreased 24 per cent. Of course some of the men thrown out of work may have found employment elsewhere, but considering that the depression was not confined to any particular section of the country or class of laborers, we may well draw the conclusion that the reports of vast armies of unemployed are not overdrawn. During the winter of '96-'97, one labor organization in New York city paid "out-of-work-benefit" to over one thousand families.

One of the arguments often used against the importation of white labor from the United States is that there is plenty of undeveloped land in the States, consequently Americans will stay at home. The large number of letters already received by Commissioner Fitzgerald shows how much force there is in this argument. Notwithstanding the vast tracts of

fertile land in the United States and Canada, there are capable men in both countries anxiously willing to respond to a call for laborers from Hawaii. By no means do we consider that all those making application to Mr. Fitzgerald are the kind of men wanted, but by careful selection a small colony can be secured made up of honest, hard working farmers who will be desirable citizens and who can also make a success of work in the cane fields. Our vast cane areas can be transformed into numerous cane farms supporting a population that will be a credit as well as a benefit to the country.

The real and supposed action of the sugar factors of the country has been busying the public mind of late. From all that can be learned the supposed results of the deliberations have received more attention than the real. Hawaii must keep an eye on the market for its produce and we are pleased to note that preparations are being made in due season for any contingencies that may arise. We can depend upon it that the business men will lay their plans to obtain the most favorable prices for the products of the country, also that there will be no remarkable departure from the trade channels of previous years unless the depression is forced by outside influences. Preparing the way for Hawaiian sugars, is simply assuring the continued prosperity of the country, consequently the people will await the result with interest and hope for the best.

This is the 25th anniversary of Prof. Henri Berger's service as band master under the Hawaiian Government. Hearty congratulations are in order. Prof. Berger has made himself the musical stand-by of the country during all the vicissitudes through which the social and political conditions have passed. In times of peace and days of strife he has always been on hand to cheer the musical heart of the community, and keep the people far removed from amusement centers from relapsing into a state of innocuous desuetude. Honolulu would lose half its attractiveness without Prof. Berger and his band. Always ready to respond to the plea of charitable organizations and to heed the requests of the people generally Prof. Berger an enviable position in the hearts of the citizens of Hawaii.

Without fear of wounding the feelings of any race or faction we can extend a most cordial welcome to Harold M. Sewall, American Minister to Hawaii. The people of the country have pleasant memories of Mr. Sewall during his visits as private citizen and they have no reason to believe that his career as a diplomat will work a change in former impressions. Mr. Sewall has been styled the "original jingo of the Pacific." Our regard for him is by no means lessened, because his career proves that he merits the title. The interests of the United States, the extension of its political and commercial influence in the Pacific are so closely allied with the progress of Hawaii that we may well regard with favor a representative American whose weight in the diplomatic scale will be cast on the side of American progress.

The Chicago Times Herald of May 16, publishes an interview with Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows, who says, among other remarks as reported, "The Hawaiian Islands ought to be annexed to the United States. Honolulu is one of the most attractive cities I have ever seen. I found the feeling for annexation is very strong among the best people. Americans have made it what it is, and America needs such a station in the Pacific, where England and Germany are already so strong. When the Islands are

annexed to the United States, our people will feel that they have annexed what is nearer an earthly paradise than any place in the world."

Recent reports from New York give this year's sugar crop in Cuba as 20,000 tons, one-fifth the average crop of former years. This ought to make the beet sugar men happy. They might ask for an appropriation to help continue the Cuban war. They are making war upon American trade with Hawaii, and ought not to object to being consistent.

FRANK HASTINGS SICK.

Stricken Down While at President's Reception.

On the evening of May 19th, President McKinley gave a reception to the members of the International Postal Convention now in session in Washington. It was one of the pleasant receptions of the year, as the crowd was not large and pressing. At about 10 o'clock, the President and Mrs. McKinley left the reception room, and were about to enter the Blue room. Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Hastings had just left a group in the corridor, consisting of Senator and Mrs. Kyle, Mr. J. B. Castle and Mr. W. N. Armstrong, and entered the Blue room. As they passed in front of the President and Mrs. McKinley, Mr. Hastings suddenly staggered and fell to the floor. The President and family turned into the corridor, and in much excitement, the doors of the room were at once closed. Mr. Hastings lay in an unconscious condition for some moments. Dr. Wood, who was present at once came to Mr. Hastings aid. After careful examination, he declared that there was some congestion of the brain due to indigestion. On becoming conscious, Mr. Hastings was taken home, but suffered another attack on the way. On further consultation, it was said that he was out of danger, but would require complete rest for some days. The attack may be more serious however, than it is now declared to be. A few days more will be needed to settle it, as an acute fit of indigestion would hardly account for such a serious condition.

ACTED AS INTERPRETER.

J. B. Castle Does Capt. Palmer a Good Turn.

On the overland train from San Francisco, leaving May 12th, Capt. Julius Palmer was escorting Mrs. Heleluhe to Washington. He was unable to communicate with her, as she did not speak the English language. Mr. J. B. Castle was also on the train, and on discovering the situation, offered to act as interpreter, on behalf of "a native Hawaiian in distress." Capt. Palmer gladly accepted the services, and for the rest of the trip, as occasion required, Mr. Castle communicated the wants of the native lady to Capt. Palmer who observed that "political differences should not interfere with common courtesies," etc. The Captain delivered his charge to Mrs. Dominis, in Washington. This lady appears to be waiting for action on annexation, and will be sadly disappointed should the matter go over until the next Winter.

Latest Pacific Coast Charters.

Following are the latest charter from ports on the Pacific Coast to ports on these islands:

Dirigo, ship, 2,845 tons, ballast to Honolulu and sugar thence to New York. Chartered prior to arrival.
Fayrua, bark, 1,299 tons, lumber from Port Gamble to Honolulu. Chartered by Pope & Talbot.
Jessie Minor, schooner, 248 tons, lumber from Eureka to Honolulu.
Eva, schooner, 263 tons, lumber from Tacoma to Hilo.
Esther Buhne, schooner, 272 tons, lumber from Eureka to Honolulu.
Roderick Dhu, Hawaiian bark, 1,297 tons, merchandise to Hilo in Spreckels' Line.
J. D. Spreckels, brig, 254 tons, returns to Mahukona to load sugar there for San Francisco. Dispatched by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.
Muriel, schooner, 483 tons, merchandise to Honolulu in the Hawaiian Line.
Mohican, bark, 785 tons, returns to Honolulu in the Planter's Line.
Planter, barkentine, 499 tons, merchandise to Kahului.
Alden Besse, bark, 812 tons, returns to Honolulu in the Oceanic Line.
Albert, bark, 624 tons, returns to Honolulu in the Hawaiian Line.
John G. North, schooner, 320 tons, merchandise to Honolulu. Chartered by Williams, Dimond & Co.
Archer, bark, 845 tons, returns to Honolulu in the Planter's Line.
The schooner Alice Cooke will not return to Honolulu this trip. She has been chartered by the Alaska Commercial Company to take a cargo of general merchandise to St. Michaels.

Increase in Trade.

SYDNEY, May 13. —Mr. Coghlan's report on the trade of Australasia for 1896 shows that the imports totalled \$2,648,000, an increase of \$21,884,000. The exports totalled \$5,581,000, an increase of \$2,508,000 compared with the previous year. New South Wales was responsible for 33-72 per cent of the whole trade, Victoria for 22-25, while New Zealand stands third, 12-73. The exports of domestic produce showed a total increase of £782,000. With reference to domestic exports, Mr. Coghlan says the only colonies which made a perceptible advance during the year were New Zealand and Tasmania, with an increase of 12-89 and 9-30 per cent, respectively. New South Wales was practically stationary, while the other colonies all showed heavy falls in the value of domestic exports.

THE BOARD MEETS

Petitions on Educational Matters.

Numerous Foreign Applications for Positions as Teachers Received.

The Board of Education met in regular session yesterday afternoon. All the members were present except Mr. von Holt. Minister Cooper called the meeting to order. After the approval of the records the committee on teachers filed an unusually large number of foreign applications for positions as teachers.

The question of the annual appropriation was discussed and the president said that the limit had been reached in the average of the monthly pay rolls. The president also said that he had authorized Mr. Lightfoot to hold classes for those who wished to prepare for teacher's examinations.

Two destitute children were recommended for scholarships. The resolution accompanying the recommendation was passed.

Mr. Townsend submitted a resolution to put the most efficient teachers in the low grade schools and pay them salaries in proportion to their efficiency. The plan met with approval as it was considered that the formative period of a child's education is when proper instruction is most influential. The resolution was referred to Minister Cooper and the Inspector of Schools for further consideration.

Leave of absence for the remainder of the term was granted to Mrs. S. E. Sumpter.

The application of Miss Kammerer was referred to the proper committee. A letter was received from Miss Ella Parls accepting the school agency at South Kona.

Mrs. T. J. Hayselden was granted leave of absence for one year without pay.

The question of the water supply at Ulupukua, Maunaloa, was discussed and laid on the table because of lack of funds to make any changes should they be necessary.

Mr. Lutera of Honolulu sent in a petition to open a private school. The application was denied.

The petition from Kula for the removal of Mr. Nismoltz was also denied.

Because of lack of funds the repairs on the school house at Hilo recommended by Mr. Severance will not be made.

A petition was received from Puna asking for the appointment of a transient officer for the district. Inasmuch as the school records show that 95 per cent of the pupils of the district are in constant attendance upon the public schools the appointment of an officer was considered unnecessary and the petition was laid on the table.

The petitions of Miss Howland and Miss Perry for the renewal of their certificates were referred to the proper committee.

A letter of acceptance from Mr. Pringle at Kahuku was received.

The application of Miss Mabel Suter for a position as teacher was referred to the teacher's committee.

The resignation of Miss Flora Sharp from a school at Kekaha, Kaula, was received. Miss Carrie Howland's name was presented as a candidate for appointment.

The same petitioners who asked for the removal of Mr. Callo at Waiakua, Molokai, sent in a petition yesterday asking for his reinstatement. The petition was not granted.

The petition of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey for permission to establish a private school at Makaweli was granted.

Pure

Blood is essential to perfect health. This is a scientific fact. Every organ, nerve and muscle must be fed and nourished. It is the function of the blood to furnish this nourishment, and the quality of nourishment these organs receive depends on the quality of the blood. If the blood is

Rich

Pure and full of vitality it will properly feed and support the whole mechanism of the body. If it is poor and thin disease and suffering will be inevitable. The great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing stubborn cases of scrofula, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia and many other similar troubles, is based upon its power to enrich and purify the

Blood

This is also the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a building up medicine. By making pure, rich blood, it gives vigor and vitality even in trying seasons, when, owing to impoverished blood, thousands are complaining of weakness and weariness, lack of energy and ambition, and that tired feeling.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best — In fact the One True Blood Purifier. cures Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 22c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

CONVENTION HELD

Second Gathering of Endeavors
In Hawaii.

MEETING IN OLD KAWAIAHAO

Officers Elected to Serve
for Ensuing Year.Able Address By President Wells.
Hawaiian Delegate to Go to
San Francisco.

The second annual convention of the Hawaiian Christian Endeavor Union was held in Kawaiahao Church last night. There were a very large number of people present, and the meeting was a most interesting and thoroughly satisfactory in all respects. There seemed to be a spirit of perfect union prevalent, and all things worked in unison toward a very pleasant ending.

The church was beautifully decorated. The place where the choir is usually seated was occupied by palms and ferns, and hanging in festoons from the rafters were festoons of white flowers; bouquets of flowers and palms and ferns graced the pulpit; just in front of the preacher's desk was a mat of ferns, studded with red, pink and white blossoms.

The crowning piece of decoration was just in front of the organ pipes—a solid mass of ferns on a long card board, with the words, "For Christ and the Church," in white letters. Immediately below this design were the large letters, "C. E.," done in white flowers.

Seated on the stage were: Rev. H. H. Parker, pastor of Kawaiahao; Miss Agnes Judd, secretary of the Y. P. S. C. E. Union; Rev. J. M. Monroe, of the Christian Church; Rev. Stephen L. Desha, of Hilo, and Miss Kate Kelly, of the Y. P. S. C. E. of Central Union Church.

To the left of the stage was an orchestra, composed of some of the members of the band and W. A. Love.

The program was as follows:
7:30 p. m.—Violin Solo—Mr. W. A. Love.

SONG SERVICE.

Hymn 140—All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name!

Hymn 454—Praise Him! Praise Him!

Song—Young People's Society, Christian Church.

Hymn 176—To the Work!

Hymn 192—More Love to Thee, O Christ.

Hymn 611—Onward, Christian Soldiers!

Opening Prayer—Rev. H. H. Parker.

H. M. Wells, the president of the union, read the following address:

"Fellow Endeavorers and Friends:

"We meet tonight to cement more firmly the bonds of our union. Coming as we do, to this large and beautiful building, dedicated to the work and worship of God among the Hawaiian people, we shall, perhaps, the better realize that we are a united band, working for the common end of character building for Christ in these islands.

"We meet to give hearty welcome to the new members of our Hawaiian Christian Endeavor Union; to the new societies formed during the past year, we would extend a cordial right hand of fellowship. We meet to learn from each other better methods of doing the Master's work. But more than all, we meet to catch some spark of that enthusiasm for His work, for His country and His leader, that the soldier feels at some grand review of nation's battalions. Our numbers are indeed small, but so much the more do we need union among the few that our strength and enthusiasm may be as that of many.

"A little over 16 years ago the first Christian endeavor society of the world was formed in Portland, Maine. Today there are upwards of 20,000 societies scattered throughout the world, with a membership of over a million. What society in all history has ever shown such a marvelous growth? Nor has this been a mushroom growth, springing up in a night to be crushed by some careless footstep of the morning; but a growth that shall endure till the Christian Endeavor Society shall have accomplished its mission: till there are no longer young lives to train for Christ and the Church."

"We may well ask ourselves, what has been the secret of this marvelous growth? The true strength of all societies, as of all books, is commensurate with the principles of truth embodied in them; and by 'truth,' let us understand not that which is historically true, but any precept, principle or influence, which, wrought out in the lives of men, brings out the sin-blurred image of God in them. If we were to ask what living truths are embodied in the Christian Endeavor Society, the answer would be: First, the truth that it is not good for man to be idle. The Christian Endeavor Society puts every member right into the harness and gives him something to do. It tries to so adapt talents to work, and work to talents, that a harmonious working band of youthful strength and enthusiasm shall second all the efforts of the local church."

"This implies the second principle of truth, namely: That 'in union there is strength.' In the larger union, also, is enthusiasm, and a consequent extension of effort. The growth of the Christian Endeavor Society has been largely augmented by those grand conventions of thousands from all parts of the world, where the very force of numbers carries by storm the redoubts of prejudice and inertia, and plants the banner of Christian endeavor on many a

hitherto hopeless field. But it is to the truth embodied in its pledge that the Christian Endeavor Society has owed much of its strength and permanence.

"Trust in God and keep your powder dry," was the advice of a great general to his soldiers on the eve of battle. 'Trusting, . . . I promise to try,' reads our pledge. Trust and try—these two—two truths of all successful effort, stand at the very threshold of our pledge. 'I will strive to do all that He would like to have me do.' What does this mean but that all the truths of Christ's works and life we will strive to put into our own lives? What growth and power, both in the individual and the mass, such a living of the Christian life would mean!

"That I will make it the rule of my life to pray and read the Bible every day." This promise kept, we daily drink at the fountain-head of all truth. Who can estimate the power of such a habit upon a life? To support my own church in every way. If the Sunday school is the nursery of the church, the Christian Endeavor Society is its training school, for here habits of work are formed that lead up to the larger work of the church. And this close union of church and society has been for the greater development of both. Thus, founded upon truths at once so practical and so inspiring, can we wonder at the growth of the Christian Endeavor?"

"And can you, visiting pastors of the islands, doubt that what is good for 20,000 churches the world over, is good for the young people of your church? May the year that marks the coming of a world convention so near to our shores mark also a great advance in enthusiastic Christian Endeavor work among our own Hawaiian people."

After this came the secretary's address, read by Miss Agnes Judd, as follows:

"Since our meeting in convention last June, three Christian Endeavor Societies have been organized on these islands. In August, 1896, the young people of Kawaiahao Church formed a Y. P. S. C. E. with four active and 16 associate members. The membership has grown in less than a year's time to 59, 14 active and 45 associate. Much interest is taken by the young people in their society. The average attendance at the prayer meetings is from 30 to 40. Once a month the meeting is devoted to Bible study, the pastor explaining the difficult points. The society holds a sociable every three months, to which other young people are invited.

"A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized in January of this year, in the Wailuku Church, Maui, of which Mr. S. Kapu is pastor. The membership consists of 25 active and six associate members. The third society organized this year is in the leper settlement on Molokai.

"The Y. P. S. C. E. of Kawaiahao Seminary reports a membership of 12 active and 27 associate; two of the associate members have joined the church this year. The society sends five of its number to teach in the Sunday School at Kakaako every Sunday afternoon. Two of the members help Mr. Leaningham in the Sunday School at Pauoa.

"Among the girls of Maunaloa Seminary, East Maui, there is a Christian Endeavor Society numbering 25. The girls enjoy the meetings and find them very helpful.

"All of the active members of the Y. P. S. C. E. of Makawao Foreign Church, with one exception, are members of the church. The society is composed of 21 active and four associate members. Considering the long distances which many of the young people have to travel to the meetings, the meetings of the society are well attended and full of interest. The junior society of the Makawao Church has 15 members. Two of the children have joined the church during the past year.

"The Y. P. S. C. E. and the Junior Christian Endeavor in the Hilo Foreign Church, at Hilo, are holding their own. The senior society has 14 active and 15 associate members. The society will be represented by a delegate at the World's Convention of Christian Endeavor, which will be held in San Francisco during the first week of July.

"The Junior Christian Endeavor of Central Union Church has a membership of 20. Two have joined the church this year. The society has adopted the plan of having five minutes of the prayer meeting devoted to committee meetings, when each committee has a little talk with some members of the older society on the work done during the week and on their preparation for the prayer meeting.

"The Y. P. S. C. E. of Central Union Church has 51 active and four associate members. Two have joined from the Junior Christian Endeavor, and 11 new members have come into the society. Sixteen of the members have joined the church during the past year. Last December the society took up a special collection, amounting to \$10, for the lepers. At the sociable, held April 1st, \$21.50 was given for the Christian Endeavor Home in Nagasaki, Japan, in which we have been much interested, through the influence of our fellow-endorsers on the U. S. S. Charleston. The Hotel Street Mission, Hilo Boarding School and other objects to which we have been accustomed to give have received help from our society this year, as usual.

"We expect that at least four of our members will be present at the International Convention of Christian Endeavor, in San Francisco, next July. There will be two delegates to the convention from the endeavors at Pala, and one from the Hilo society. May this coming year see an ever-quicken interest in our service.

"For Christ and the Church." Miss Judd then read the roll call of the Christian Endeavor Societies which were answered by the various representatives in either song or bible verse. By far the largest representation was from the Kawaiahao Seminary. Central Union Church made a good showing. There were two from Wailuku. Some were not represented at all. Following was the roll call as read:

OAHU.

1. Y. P. S. C. E.—Central Union Church.

2. Junior C. E.—Central Union Church.

3. Y. P. S. C. E.—Kawaiahao Seminary.

4. Y. P. S. C. E.—Kawaiahao Church.

MAUI.

5. Y. P. S. C. E.—Makawao Foreign Church.

6. Junior C. E.—Makawao Foreign Church.

7. Junior C. E.—Maunaloa Seminary.

8. Y. P. S. C. E.—Wailuku.

HAWAII.

9. Y. P. S. C. E.—Hilo Foreign Church.

10. Junior C. E.—Hilo Foreign Church.

MOLOKAI.

A vocal solo by J. Q. Wood was followed by the address of Rev. J. M. Monroe on "The Relation of the Christian Endeavor Society to the Church." The speaker dwelt particularly upon the advantages of Y. P. S. C. E. work in the island, and the fact that, in the sight of God, a convention here meant more than, say, in the United States, this because of the various nationalities represented. Mr. Monroe said that some of the young people made the mistake of taking the Y. P. S. C. E. as their church, when in fact it was but the training school for the church.

President Wells suggested that it was a pet scheme of the union to send a native Hawaiian delegate to the Y. P. S. C. E. convention, to be held in San Francisco in July. Mr. W. R. Castle arose and heartily seconded the suggestion in Hawaiian.

A collection was then taken for the purpose of providing funds to send the delegate. It was announced later that the collection amounted to \$45.50 in cash and \$24.25 promised. President Wells announced that Mr. Jones had written a note, and placed the same in one of the baskets, to the effect that he would furnish the amount necessary, over and above the amount collected. This kindly act of Mr. Jones will allow of a native Hawaiian delegate being sent to the convention in the United States. A thing that has not been done before.

The hymn, "Blessed Assurance," was sung, and then Rev. S. L. Desha, of Hilo, gave a short address in Hawaiian, dwelling upon "Jesus Christ" as the power over and above all, "Hallelujah," the song of the angels in their happiness and "Amen," the end. Mr. Desha spoke eloquently in the native language, and finished his address with the words, "for humanity," which gave those not possessing a knowledge of Hawaiian, the key-note to all that had been said.

The election of officers of the Hawaiian Christian Endeavor Union by the convention, was the next number on the program. The Nominating Committee was represented by its chairman, who read the following officers proposed for the ensuing year:

President—Lyle A. Dickey.

Vice President for Oahu—Mr. Mahoney.

Vice President for Hawaii—Miss Mattie Richardson.

Vice President for Maui—Miss Beckwith.

Vice President for Kauai—Rev. Lydgate.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Mary Ahl.

There being no other suggestions than the above, these were declared elected as named.

Next came a consecration meeting, led by Miss Kate Kelley, who, through readings from the Bible, and questions put just in the proper place, gave much to think about. Such questions as "Are we doing our best?" were asked. If we are striving to do our best, then the Lord will help us. The speaker brought in the matter of improving one's talents and suggested that the opportunities offered by the Lord be improved. We owe Him a great debt of gratitude, for we owe Him all we have.

Next came a chain of prayer, ending with one stanza of "Just as I am," by all present, and the hymn, "God be with you." The meeting closed with the Mispah benediction:

"The Lord watch between me and thee when we are absent one from another."

CABINET SESSION.

Hilo Wharf Project Discussed Yesterday.

At the Cabinet meeting, held yesterday morning, the principal subject under discussion was the wharf at Hilo. The work of constructing a temporary affair will begin shortly. It will be located at the mouth of the Waiakea River, about a mile from the town.

There has been much trouble among the Hiloites about selecting a site for the much-needed wharf, a majority of the citizens preferring to have it in the same locality as the present landing, as all the business of Hilo is transacted in that neighborhood. At Waikeia it will be a bonanza for the hackmen, unless the Hilo folk "get a pedal on" and construct a tram line. Though the new wharf is only a temporary affair, it is a step in the direction sought by the people.

Located at Waikeia, the tendency will be to increase the value of real estate in that locality, and, perhaps, add to the population of Waikeia.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Discussion of Various Topics and Little Business.

It looked for a little while as though there would be no quorum at the Board of Health rooms yesterday. President Smith, Messrs. Lansing and Brown were the only members present; Mr. Myers, Dr. Alvarez and Executive Officer Reynolds were among the laymen on hand and finally Dr. Wood came in and the meeting was called to order. Secretary Wilcox read the minutes of the last two meetings which on approval were filed.

After a lengthy discussion on affairs at Molokai an expenditure of \$600 for

road to a valley where there is a large supply of fire wood was approved. Reports on fish, beef and mitigation were read and filed.

Archibald N. St. Clair, graduate of University of Glasgow filed an application to practice medicine in Honolulu. Referred to examining board.

Dr. Eldredge, Government Medical Inspector at Yokohama reported decrease in contagious diseases at ports in Japan. Two cases of cholera, which he considered doubtful owing to the locality, were also reported.

Report of Superintendent of Insane Asylum, March 31, showed 197 inmates.

In the matter of Hilo hospital, Dr. Wood reported that the annex proposed by British resident of that city should be under the control of the trustees of the Government hospital to be built there. The amount, \$2,000 was not enough to endow one bed, the sum required being \$8,000. The \$2,000 was mentioned as for use in building a hospital leaving nothing for maintenance. A motion was made that the British residents be allowed to build the cottage for the exclusive use of Anglo-Saxons, the hospital to be under the direct control of the Government.

At the close of a half hour discussion on a reported cure for leprosy, the meeting adjourned.

THEY SMOKE.

Jolly Good Time Given By Honolulu Cricket Club.

The assembly room of the American League, corner of Nuuanu and King streets, was crowded last night, the event being one of those good, old-time smokers, where all cares are forgotten and a jolly good time is indulged in. Nearly 150 men were present, and the Honolulu Cricket Club has the credit of furnishing a more than pleasant evening to these.

The hall was very attractively decorated. The platform, where the president of the evening, Dr. H. V. Murray, was seated, was the center of attraction. Queen Victoria's portrait, on a large frame, was surrounded by English flags, while plants of various kinds completed the decorations of that place. All around the walls of the hall, and extending from ceiling to floor, were



DR. H. V. MURRAY.
President Honolulu Cricket Club.

flags of various nations, the English and Hawaiian predominating. David Kawanakoa and A. M. Hewitt were the artistic decorators.

The program of the evening was as follows:

1. Overture Prof. Oscar Herold
2. Song, with banjo accompaniment A. Cunha
3. Bass solo—The Mighty Deen E. Ross
4. Violin solo R. L. Marx
5. Song—The Gallants of England W. L. Stanley
6. Zither solo Theo. Wolff
7. Legerdemain Dr. Sinclair
8. Song—Waxworks J. F. Scott
9. Song—Ballyhooley D. Shanks
10. Piano solo A. Cunha

INTERMISSION.

11. Overture Captain Berger
12. Hawaiian Quintette Gus Murphy
13. Topical song A. Cunha
14. Song A. Cunha
15. Cornet solo C. Kreuter
16. Song—Clara Nolan's Ball D. Shanks
17. Chinese song H. Vierra
18. Hawaiian Quartette Dr. Moore
19. Ventriloquism Dr. Moore
20. Song—Just Tell Them That You Saw Me Daniel, with chorus by all

The various numbers were all well rendered. Space prevents mention of the best selections.

After a rousing toast to Queen Victoria, singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by all, and three cheers for a good time all around, the merry throng broke up.

Henshall—Afong.

Miss Helen Afong will be married to William A. Henshall, attorney-at-law, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's mother, Nuuanu avenue. The wedding ceremony, to be performed by Rev. D. P. Birnie, will be very private. J. Walter Jones will be best man. The young couple will live at the corner of King and Keeaumoku streets.

Memorial Services.

The annual service in memory of the deceased Odd Fellows will be held at Harmony Hall, King Street on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. This corresponds with memorial services by the G. A. R. and is very interesting. Graves of the members who have "gone over the range" will be decorated after the services in the hall.

Talk on Art.

About 50 persons attended Artist Hitchcock's lecture to the members of the Kiloheana Art League, at their rooms last night. The lecture was interesting throughout, and the speaker was heartily congratulated at the close. The lecture will be printed in full in this paper.

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Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

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MOST PERFECT MADE.

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In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The advertised letter list appears in this issue.

Col. Gilbert F. Little will leave for Hilo on the Helene today.

The Hawaiian Board has received \$28,000 from June, 1896, to June, 1897.

Colt Hobron is leasing his beach lots on 50-year leases. He has 2,500 feet front.

Bells of all sorts and sounds at E. O. Hall & Sons. Call and inspect the new bicycle bells.

Hopp & Co., King and Bethel streets, have a large stock of tapestry and chenille portieres at low prices.

An effort will be made in the next Legislature to have the Government electric light system placed beyond the power of water.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock did not return on the Mauna Loa yesterday. He is expected back on the Kinau Saturday morning.

The captain of the Philadelphia has kindly invited the Hawaiian Evangelical Association to inspect that man-of-war from 2 to 5 p. m. Saturday.

During the temporary absence of W. G. Irwin from the islands, E. I. Spalding will act under power of attorney for the bank of Claus Spreckels & Co.

An election for Colonel, First Regiment, N. G. H., will be held at headquarters on Saturday, June 19. Major Geo. C. Potter of the General Staff will preside.

The Philadelphia and Marion men in command of Lieutenant Commander Ingersoll, were out for drill on the Makiki baseball grounds as usual yesterday morning.

The commencement exercises at Oahu College will be held on Thursday evening, June 24. The members of the graduating class will each make an address.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd., agents for the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, have a full stock of this well-known company's compounds of graphite, such as paint, axle grease, lubricators, belt dressing, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder left for San Francisco on the Australia yesterday. They will spend some time in San Francisco and will then visit Boston, New York, Newport and other places, returning in four or five months.

The Labor Council of San Francisco held a meeting recently and discussed the labor situation in Hawaii. The contention was that the conditions in the islands were such that it was unadvisable for the Council to encourage laborers to come. After discussing the labor report of Commissioner Fitzgerald it was voted to invite him to be present and address the Council at its next meeting.

Architect Herbert C. Chivers, Editor of The Saint Louis, Architect of Saint Louis, Mo., U. S. A., has mailed to the Advertiser the January number of his quarterly magazine. Mr. Chivers works, unlike that which is published in most books of designs is strictly modern. He works mostly in the Colonial style which is acknowledged strictly American. Mr. Chivers does a very extensive architectural business all over the United States and many foreign countries and his work is extremely low priced.

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U. S. A.

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sporting Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 24-page book, 720 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions— invaluable in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

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Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. 1st and orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions. Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own Importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

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OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not get in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

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NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

ENGRAVING

FULL OF RUMORS

Regarding Meeting of the Sugar Planters.

REFINERY STORY DENIED

Arranging for Shipments After Contract Ends.

Spreckels Makes Big Demands. Hawaiian Sugar Will Be Shipped to New York.

The secret meeting of men interested in the sugar industry of the Islands, which is said to have taken place in the back room of P. C. Jones' office, devolves down to an informal discussion of the situation by half a dozen merchants. Stories regarding Spreckels' attitude and a Hawaiian refinery, which have been floating in the air for the past 48 hours, have, if the statements given out by those most deeply interested, are to be relied upon, fallen to the earth with a dull and pathetic thud.

"We have simply talked over matters," said J. B. Atherton to a reporter of the Advertiser yesterday, "as they now stand, and discussed plans for the future in the event of the abrogation of the treaty or the passage of the tariff bill as it now appears. Our contract with Spreckels expires December 31st, this year, and we wish to find a market for our sugar. The terms which it is said Spreckels will demand for next year are unreasonable, and it is probable all of the Hawaiian sugar will be shipped to New York. In this case, we will require more sugar vessels, and they must be arranged for. Between now and January next many things may happen that would change whatever plans we may have in view now."

"The amount of our sugar used in California is so small that it will not be worth while shipping it there. Half the output goes to New York—say 100,000 tons—the balance goes to San Francisco and of that, about three-quarters is consumed in the State; the rest is shipped to Nevada, Idaho and Colorado. There are refineries elsewhere than in San Francisco to which we may ship. There's New York, Philadelphia, Boston or St. Louis. We may arrange to send to any of them, but really nothing definite has been done. It would not surprise me if between now and the expiration of our contract half a dozen buyers would be in Honolulu to bid for our crop. The idea that we will build a refinery is preposterous."

From another source it was given out that the rate demanded by Spreckels for handling Hawaiian sugar under a new deal is 1/2 of 1 cent per pound, an increase of a quarter over the present. Rather than meet such a demand, the Hawaiian planters will ship their sugar to New York independently. Of course, this would not include any of the sugars produced on plantations controlled by the Spreckels combination. But to successfully carry this out would necessitate the locking up of funds necessary, and thus pass dividends. The object of Mr. Rithet's visit is said to be to provide ways and means for such a campaign, and possibly to arrange for a representative in New York of the Hawaiian planters; some one who will look after the sugar. The refinery project may be set down as a dream of some individual who has nothing else to do but build castles.

Whatever has been the mission of Mr. Rithet, the planters appear to be jubilant. It is said they are preparing for the abrogation of the treaty, an event, which up to a week ago, seemed to be the most disastrous that could happen to the country. While Mr. Atherton states that not a single detail has been completed, the countenances of the plantation agents would indicate satisfactory results.

WAS RECALLED.

American Consul Who Labeled French Wines.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of this date you insert an article "Label French Wines," and you quote at length the statements of an American Consul about the supposed frauds. To be fair, and to set equitably, you should have added that the United States Government dismissed the said agent in disgrace and made a full reparation in the Official Consular Record for his baseless lies. Our export trade is profoundly honest, as every merchant who has anything to import from France, knows perfectly well, in Honolulu, as everywhere else.

I am, etc, with best regards, yours respectfully, L. VOSSION, French Commissioner, Honolulu, June 1, 1897.

Mr. Dole's "Stand By."

The Congressionalist for May favorably criticizes Mr. E. P. Dole's "Stand By" as follows: Edward P. Dole, the author of "The Stand By," is Assistant Attorney General of Hawaii. His book is one of the comparatively few successful examples of preaching through a story. It is a spirited and engrossing novel, and at the same time a plea and an argument for prohibition. In fact, it is the strongest presentation of the prohibition cause which we remember to have seen. The enemy is given every advantage by the author, and

then it is shown how he can be overcome.

The hero of the story, of course, is the central figure in the prohibition fight, and the grim determination with which in such a contest the liquor interest would probably meet its enemy is portrayed in these pages with a distinctness not often equaled. The plot is admirably handled. It is well proportioned, and so shaped that interest increases to the end and the love story, although never lost to sight and never falling to enchain attention, after all is secondary to the moral purpose of the book.

If prohibition ever is to be made a success, it must be essentially along the lines suggested in this volume, and total abstinence workers ought to derive not only inspiration, but practical information of solid and lasting value from Mr. Dole's story.

ANXIOUS TO COME

Letters Received by Commissioner Fitzgerald.

People Who Would Settle in Hawaii—All Classes Represented.

E. D. Tenney, of the firm of Castle & Cooke, is in receipt of a letter from Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald, in which he says the newspaper articles, relative to white labor for Hawaii, have attracted much attention throughout California. "We have," writes the Commissioner, "on an average, a hundred letters a day from men in all classes, who want to go down to the Islands. The labor unions throughout the State have taken up the matter, and are deeply interested. There will be a meeting of one of the councils tomorrow night, at which I have been invited to speak."

Many of the applicants are professional men and clerks, but a majority are those who can stand hard knocks, and who are willing to work in the fields. In some sections of the State there are parties of from five to 12 who wish to come and take up coffee lands, if they are available.

For the purpose of showing the different classes represented, Mr. Fitzgerald sent half a dozen letters, picked from one day's receipts. The names of the writers are withheld for obvious reasons. One is from a clergyman, who has a large family, the sons old and strong enough to do men's work. The writer has been employed as the head of a department in a religious book publication house, but lost his position in January last. He says: "I am 56 years old, comparatively strong and vigorous, and have never lost the practical knowledge gained as a farmer's son, a soldier and a student while working my way through college and seminary for eight years."

His idea is to embark in the coffee industry, and have his sons take up plantations for themselves.

Here is one from a son of the soil, who evidently intends coming down, whether the opportunity for the cultivation of sugar land is favorable or not. He writes like a man who means business:

"Lincoln, Placer Co., Cal., May 11.

"Mr. Fitzgerald:—I see from the papers that you have been down to the Islands investigating the labor question. I am making preparations to go there by next steamer, and would like to know just how much I will have to put up to take a family of nine persons; have six boys, four of them large enough to do men's work; have three children 9, 5 and 2 years of age. Will I have to pay full fare for them? Also, how many of this family will I have to oblige, yours respectfully."

"P. S.—I am an experienced orchardist and tree planter, and expect to work in the coffee belt. Will bring the best of reference from here, and also from parties that know me in San Francisco. I shall call and see you, if possible. Maybe you can help me."

The following is from a gentleman, who prefers something in the professional line:

"Yuba City, Cal., May 10, 1897.

"Commissioner Fitzgerald:—Dear Sir:—Please give me information in regard to going to Honolulu. What are the wages? When will they start from San Francisco? And do we have to take an examination? Would like a place as bookkeeper, but would work at anything. Please let me know soon in regard to this. What is the average temperature? There are several here that are talking of going. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, yours truly."

This is from a physician:

"Livermore, May 12.

"E. L. Fitzgerald, Esq.:—Dear Sir:—Will you kindly inform me who to address in regard to white labor for the Islands. I saw an item in the paper a few days ago, in which your name appeared. As it stated they would receive board and medical attendance, I thought there might be an opening for a physician. Trusting this will meet with your favorable consideration, I remain, yours truly."

Here is one from a young man, strong and energetic, and will probably make a good citizen:

"Butte Willow, Cal., May 9, 1897.

"R. J. Fitzgerald, San Francisco, Cal.:—Dear Sir:—Having noticed in the Examiner something in regard to the Hawaiian labor question, etc., and as I am a laborer and a young man, I naturally take interest in such matters. According to the Examiner, you are a special agent for the Hawaiian company. I would like to know the particulars in regard to the sending of men to Hawaii. Enclosed, you will find

a self-addressed envelope. Anxiously awaiting a reply, I am, sincerely,

"Millwood, May 15, 1897.

"Mr. Fitzgerald, Labor Commissioner of California:

"Dear Sir:—This evening saw an article in the Daily Examiner of May 7th, speaking of supplementing the Chinese and Japanese in the Samoan Islands. At the request of a number of the men here, I drop these few lines to you, asking for information on this subject. I could promise about a dozen men of all occupations—stationary engineers, riveters, rock men and blacksmiths and helpers—all of us good, strong, able-bodied men, willing to work and really all sober and industrious. Please communicate with me, for which purpose I enclose stamp. Yours very truly,"

This one is from a gentleman, who prefers something indoors:

"Oakland, Cal., May 13, 1897.

"R. M. Fitzgerald, Labor Commissioner, San Francisco:

"Dear Sir:—The Chronicle recently stated that the American labor was in demand in the Hawaiian Islands. Is there a probability that this change of policy would make a place for a competent office man with first-class record? If you have any demand for such help, I would like a chance to present references. Your kind attention will oblige very truly yours."

Prof. Berger Honored.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning the Hawaiian Band, under the leadership of David Naone, serenaded Professor Berger at his home, near the Drill Shed, the occasion being the 25th anniversary of his connection with the band as its leader. Professor Berger was very much delighted with the courtesy shown him, and expressed this in words to the boys.

Later in the day President Dole, in recognition of his past services, commissioned Professor Berger on his own staff with the rank of captain, so now it is Captain Berger.

A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I have never before given a testimonial in my life. But I will say that for three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to cure—not simply stop pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND

HONOLULU.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. **L. B. KERR**

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS

AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Five Tons of Plows!

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED.

These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the requirements of the soils of these Islands.

"Dillingham" Breakers, Double Furrow and Rice Plows

Have all established their superiority over all competitors. We also have

Delta, Secretary Disc and Sub-Soil Plows, Planet Jr. Cultivators.

A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALES (Platform and Counter).

As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped scales shall be used we would advise you to get

The "HOWE" Scale THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

HOLLISTER & CO. Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad, La Espanola, La Africana, Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Flashes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Mole skins, Meltons, Serge, Kaumgarus, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing slates, Square and Arch Fibroclite, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (15 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE.

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls,

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams of Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LIHUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and 100, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its sale is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, T. J. LITTLE & CO., HINDS COURTNEY DUNE COURTNEY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1709

ANNUAL MEETING

All-Day Session of the Woman's Board.

REPORTS FROM ALL BRANCHES

Receipts for the Year Were Large.

Secretary Reads Interesting Correspondence From Other Fields.

Of all the gatherings of the clans in this, the anniversary week of the American Mission in Hawaii, perhaps none have been with more good cheer and aloha than the Woman's Board of Missions, which this year celebrates its 25th anniversary.

An all-day meeting of the Woman's Board was held in the parlors of Central Union Church yesterday, this to give necessary time to the reading of reports of the numerous branches and fields of labor of the organization. The platform was tastefully decorated with flowers and ferns, and a large portrait of Mrs. J. M. Cooke, or Mother Cooke, as she was lovingly called. She it was who for many years was vice president of the society. The portrait occupied a conspicuous place near the platform.

The president, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, in opening the meeting, read from 1st Cor., 12th chapter, and dwelt earnestly upon the blessedness of services and the thought that God asks of us not some great thing—not what some one else can do—but the best that we can do.

Mrs. Hiram Bingham lead in earnest prayer. Annual reports were then read from the following officers and departments of work:

Foreign corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. F. Judd.

Home corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. A. Bowen.

The Hilo branch, by its secretary, Miss Hattie Coan.

The Missionary Gleaners, by its secretary, Miss Hattie Forbes.

The Ligma Koku, by its secretary, Mrs. A. F. Cooke.

Work among Hawaiian women, Miss Mary E. Green.

Work among Chinese women, Mrs. F. W. Damon.

Work among Japanese women, Mrs. O. H. Gulick.

Work among Portuguese women, Miss A. Fernandez.

These reports all showed effective and enthusiastic work on the part of many workers and gave the listeners a slight idea of the many avenues of Christian labor open to the women of this community.

The annual report of the recording secretary, Mrs. G. P. Andrews, giving a glance over the past year's work and experiences, was then read. Following is the report:

"Another year has rapidly rolled its course, and we find ourselves today gathered together at the same time and place to celebrate a year of blessing.

We are not all present this day. Some of us are abroad for rest and pleasure. Others—alas, to us but not to them—have left their work in the Master's vineyard, called to a wider, higher, but no less useful life in the Far Country.

The monthly meetings of the year have been largely those of enthusiasm and fellowship, and the papers read most excellent and interesting. Two of them were contributed by those endeared missionary mothers, Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Taylor. Of the work going on in other countries, we were informed by Mrs. Pratt in regard to her endeavors in Asheville, North Carolina, in an institution for poor whites, to which Mrs. Pratt has given of her ability and her sympathy. Also, in April, occurred the special Micronesian meeting. The Marshall Islands were represented by Mrs. Rife; the Gilberts by Mrs. Channon; Kusaie, by letter from Miss Palmer; the training schools through Miss Kinney and Miss Abel.

"We have to record the passing away of the beloved mother in Israel, Mrs. Cooke, who, with the fall of the leaf and after a long life of honor and usefulness, entered into her Master's joy. Again came Death, taking away one in the prime of life and service, Mrs. Henry Waterhouse. She walked with us in this society every year, doing her part in its work. Now, she is gone from us, leaving one supporting arm the less to us.

"We have employed our own missionary among the Hawaiians; Bible-keepers for the Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese; have contributed stores for the various workers in Micronesia and have aided in printing hymn books for the Gilbert Islands. Dr. Pease has been assisted also in printing a new edition of the Kusaiean hymn-book by selling the mats and fans which he brought from his old field of labor.

"A praise and thanksgiving service was held in May, calling out many expressions of gratitude for personal prosperity, both spiritual and temporal.

"In closing, I would quote the words of our president, given in an earlier report:

"I feel the earth move sun-ward, I join the great march onward, And take by faith while living, My freehold of thanksgiving."

The treasurer, Mrs. B. P. Dillingham, reported the receipts for the year

\$2,141.11, most of which has been disbursed for the various branches of work in these Islands and Micronesia. This large amount has been contributed almost entirely by the ladies of the society, without appeal to the benevolent public.

The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. C. M. Hyde; vice president, Mrs. Hiram Bingham; vice president, Miss M. A. Chamberlain; vice president, Mrs. D. P. Birnie; vice president, Mrs. S. E. Bishop; recording secretary, Mrs. G. P. Andrews; home corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. A. Bowen; foreign corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. F. Judd; treasurer, Mrs. B. P. Dillingham; auditor, Mr. W. W. Hall.

About this time the suggestive odor of coffee and the rattle of dishes and spoons prepared the audience for the welcome announcement of lunch, to which all adjourned. The members of the board and invited guests sat down to elegantly prepared tables and partook of a satisfactory repast served by the young ladies of the Missionary Gleaners.

At 1:30 the board was again opened with a solo by Miss Axtell, followed by the president's address, in which Mrs. Hyde touched upon recent openings for women's work in America, such as work for prisoners, rescue work for fallen women, protection work for young women, visiting the homes of the poor, working women's associations, etc.

Following are a few cuttings from Mrs. Hyde's address:

"While preparing the annual report of the work of our board for the year book of the Central Union Church, I was greatly impressed with one feature of that work—the great variety of subjects presented at our monthly meetings, in addresses from visiting strangers, giving their personal observations and experiences in helping on the philanthropic and charitable work of the world.

"I have chosen as my subject, 'The Variety in Lines of Christian Work Open for Women in These Days.'

"We are beginning to learn that all successful charitable and philanthropic work must have a Christian basis.

"There must be a personal interest for those whom we desire to win back to the Father's arms and the Father's heart.

"Indifference can only be overcome with enthusiasm."

Mrs. Hyde dwelt at some length on the noble life of Mrs. Bingham Booth, drawing useful lessons therefrom.

"If rescue work is so productive of good, what shall we say of protective work which saves young women from temptations of an evil life?

"A work which appeals to one's feelings, perhaps, even more than the rescue of those who have gone astray, is that which seeks out the little children from the streets or from homes of filth and cruelty.

"It is said the natural instinct of true womanhood is helpfulness to those who are in need, and a daily journal commenting on a philanthropic action of a band of women, met together for their own improvement and enjoyment, remarked: 'It is just like women; they cannot come without doing charity work.'

"A work to be useful and helpful need not, of necessity, be great.

"We have in this, our island home, many organizations founded and carried on by the women of the land. What would become of the sick and homeless stranger, stranded on our shores, were it not for the kindhearted, whole-souled women connected with the Strangers' Friend Society? Who is it brightens the weary hours of the lonely sufferers in the hospital wards but the young women of the Flower Mission, whose fragrant gifts bring sunshine and gladness day after day? Was it not the queenly women of this land, whose nobility of character outshines the luster of their royal lineage, who founded and maintained the Kamehameha Schools, the Queen's Hospital and the Maternity Home? And do we not remember with pride the self-sacrificing devotion of those women who, during the late epidemic of cholera, devoted their time and strength to distributing food and other necessities of life to those who had been deprived of their ordinary means of support? Has not the introduction of trained nurses into our Queen's Hospital been one of the most marked improvements in that house of healing? Has there not come a new joy into the life of childhood in these islands by the organization of the free kindergartens? Have not temperance, purity and social reform done much to uplift the home and social life of this community since the establishment of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, with its various departments? And has not our Woman's Board made itself felt on every nationality in our cosmopolitan community, by bringing to the women the saving knowledge of divine redemption through Jesus Christ?

"We need not do great deeds in the eyes of the world to live heroically. We must not let slip present opportunity in dreamy aspirations for future usefulness. To help effectually we must know intelligently the need. To help successfully we must bring to it the warm love of a self-sacrificing devotion.

"On the varied and multiplied duties that fill up our lives, we think of plans and efforts that consumed our time and strength, and fear that they were all in vain, till to our astonishment we find that the divine breath upon them has made them instinct with life, endless and heavenly."

Miss Rose M. Kinney, a missionary from Ruk, Micronesia, on her way to America, spoke most interestingly of the hopeful work in those dark and distant islands.

Mrs. James Hyde Pratt spoke with enthusiasm of her special field of work among the poor whites in the Southern States.

Mrs. Emma Shaw Coldenough spoke of women's work among the deep sea fisheries off the coast of Labrador.

Rev. D. P. Birnie closed the exercises with a vote of thanksgiving for

the blessings of the past year and some suggestions for the year to come.

With a verse of "More Love to Thee, Oh Christ," the annual meeting closed. There were a hundred present at the meeting, and 140 at the lunch, which was gotten up by Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. Widdifield, Mrs. A. Fuller and Mrs. Walby.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Postoffice Up to May 31, 1897.

GENTLEMEN.

Ashman, J. F. Anderson, C.
Austin, E. H. Anderson, P. A. (3)
Brakenridge, N. P. Brown, J.
Barth, R. Brown, T. H.
Bowers, M. Banholstrasse, B.
Baker, Rev. F. F. Buckley, W.
Brown, F. E. Beige, P.
Benjamin, H. Bryant, H. P.
Brown, J. Bolster, W. B.
Blington, J. Biland, Mr.
Burgett, I. A. Brown, J.
Brown, H. E. Bolster, W.
Churchill, W. (2) Chase, H. G.
Chapman, F. L. Cohn, Mr.
Chapman, W. A. Casten, A.
Constantinescu, O. Chamberowire, Mr.
Coleman, C. Cook, J. W. Jr.
Classens, H. Crapt, —
Cooper, H. Carten, A.
Dasher, C. H. Donnelly, W. M.
Doherty, J. Douglas, D.
Donnelly, Mr. De Klerck, C.
Dennis, W. De Klerck, A. A.
Deignan, O. Dries, A.
Douglass, R. W. Daugherty, J. L.
Eldredge, D. Edwards, D.
Ernestberg, Mr. English, —
Faron, I. A. (2) Fairchild, D. G.
Foster, H. Fox, C. H.
French, G. N. Foster, R.
Foster, F.

Gomlay, Mr. Gerhardt, J.
Green, — Gussfeldt, R.
Gallagher, W. H. Green, J. E.
Green, J. G.
Hart, G.
Hopkins, E.
Hughes, H. P. Hughes, H. C.
Hagens, N. Hopfmuller, L.
Hobby, T. Hammond, G. S.
Horn, A. W. Horn, A. W.
Holloway, C. S. Holloway, C. S.
Heggen, H. Hegan, H.
Higgin, W. J. Higgins, W. J.
Haynes, W. A. Haynes, W. A.
Hunt, H. G. Hunt, H. G.
Henney, L. P. Henney, L. P.
Harris, G. P. Harris, G. P.
Jarry, W.
Kraft, A.
Klota, G.
Katzenstein, M.
Lewis, P.
Low, L. Leonard, C.
Littie, G. Lippitt, E.
Larsen, E. Long, G.
Mills, C. N. Michel, E.
Meinicke, J. Marthel, R.
Mallot, D. Menezer, F. L.
Markley, T. W. Michael, J. T.
Manlin, P. Mathews, I. L.
Mills, D. McKay, W.
McLeay, H. McShane, E.
Macdonald, Jas. J. Macmillan, D.
McDonald, Capt. McGrath, P.

Nelson, H. Norton, H. C.
Powers, H. Pettersen, A.
Porter, G. F. Phillips, M. (3)
Perry, E. Prescott, C.
Pierce, E. A. Percio, El Cabo
Patterson, S. W. Plunkett, J.
Peggs, J. Powell, W. E.
Powell, J. Patterson, F. L.
Quist, J. A.
Rowell, F. E. Robinson, W.
Ross, A. Rahe, J. (2)
Robertson, O. M. Robinson, H.
Shoeder, G. Studd, A.
Smith, E. W. Schreiber, R.
Schmidt, W. Singer, L. (2)
Shepherd, — Stewart, W. C.
Scott, J. S. Sharpe, G.
Swadling, T. J. Shark, G.
Toss, W. Thomas, E. B.
Travis, F. Thompson, —
Thow, J.
Vogt, F.
Wenner, P.
Wright, J. Woods, R.
Winter, J. Wallace, —
Wood, A. C. Wright, H.
Webster, J. White, C. E.
Wood, H. S. Walker, J. S.
Young, J.

REGISTRY BUSINESS.

Knoke, H. Nielsen, C.
Brown, J. T.

LADIES.

Baskav, A. Miss Baur, A. Mdm.
Banning, L. Mrs. Bradford, C. S. Mrs.
Banning, L. A. Miss
Collins, C. E. Miss Charman, P. M. Miss
Curtis, Mary, Mrs. Copeland, J. Miss
Crowningburg, E. Cooke, D. Miss
Miss (2)
Dow, M. J. Mrs.
Fisher, J. Mrs.
Gray, L. K. Miss Gilliland, F. Mrs. (2)
Hines, Mrs. Harvery, H. Mrs.
Hutchinson, Miss Hayward, L. Miss
Hornor, Mrs. Hillebrand, Helen
Jacobson, H. Miss Joseph, Mrs.
Johnson, T. Mrs.
Lunn, C. Mrs. Luhan, A. Miss
Lawrence, B. Miss Loove, A. Mrs.
McLanthy, Mrs. Michael, E. Mrs.
Manners, D. Mrs. Mengers, G. Miss
Morehead, M. Mrs. Milton, M. Mrs.
McConelly, Mrs. Meek, E. Mrs.
Meyer, Anna. Miles, G. Mrs.
Meek, K. Mrs.
Numan, H. G. Mrs. Nauman, H. W. Mrs.
Ogle, P. Mrs.
Paul, Mrs.
Perry, H. C. Mrs. Peterson, E. Mrs.
Purdy, C. H. Mrs. Perry, A. Mrs.
Pratt, S. C. Mrs. Preuss, E. A. Mrs.
Richroe, E. Miss Radman, Mrs.
Stone, M. Miss (3) Stevens, M. Mrs.
Snyder, J. F. Mrs. Spencer, L. Miss (2)
Smith, W. S. Mrs. Sharon, E. L. Mrs.
Scrimmon, Miss Schumacher, C. Mrs.
Siebert, M. Mrs.
Wilcox, E. Miss

Parties inquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

JOSEPH M. OAT.

Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Honolulu, May 1, 1897.



The Secret of a Beautiful Skin

Soft white hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant hair with clean wholesome scalp is found in the perfect action of the PORES produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifier and beautifier in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sole greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. N. Searcy & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. Forster Davis and Co., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

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THE MURRELES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.
..... Sugar Machinery.
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.,
Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD.,
Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.
J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL
OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 30,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 30 days and it never fails to make the weak support strong, vigorous and energetic. Fast! Try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say. For a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists every where. Send for our booklet—'How to Win Back Your Life Away'—written guarantee and free sample. Address: THE ESTABLISHING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DR. G. CO.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Skoro and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COKE IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,850,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Building, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, 4 Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Life Insurance Company of Canada.
Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co.

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.
Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.
Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1896, £12,423,131.

1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000
2—Paid up Capital—667,500 0 0
3—Fire Funds—2,661,016 13 9
4—Life and Annuity Funds—3,144,516 12 5

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

LEPROSY SERUM

Report of Alleged Cure in South America.

Prompt Effect in Use of Serum. Will Be Tried Here.

For more than a year past Dr. Alvarez has been making experiments, at Kaili Receiving Station, with leprosy serum, and while he has not been altogether satisfactory, owing to certain conditions, it is pleasing to note that in Bogota, United States of Columbia, the result has been gratifying. At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the following report was submitted by Dr. Alvarez. The subject will be discussed at the next meeting of the board:

Mr. W. O. Smith, President of the Board of Health:

I have the honor to submit the report of the treatment of leprosy at the Kaili Receiving Station.

For the last five months I have been experimenting with a serum which has been used by Dr. Carrasquilla in Bogota, Colombia, for nearly two years. The history of this serum is as follows: Dr. Carrasquilla, a young man of Bogota, Colombia, who is now earning his living in Santa Barbara.

Another man, named Quiruga, was photographed before the treatment. He was so disfigured that no one would recognize him now.

A man named Coy, with double leprosy, i. e., the lower extremities showed Elephantiasis Arabum, while trunk and upper extremities showed Elephantiasis Gracorum, or true leprosy. This case was also photographed, and the sensibility tested before the treatment. He had almost complete anæsthesia of the entire body. Dr. Carrasquilla, sent by the Republic of Costa Rica to study the serum treatment, began to give injections to this man on the 23rd of September.

The following translation from Dr. Carrasquilla's address shows beyond doubt that he is favorably impressed with the serum treatment.

In a letter of January 31, Carrasquilla writes me that there is no doubt as to the success of the serum. He is a physician of high professional standing, a teacher at the College of Medicine, and a member of the National Academy of Medicine. I will translate a paragraph from his most interesting letter. It is as follows:

"My Esteemed Friend and Colleague: I had great pleasure in reading your letter because I had news of you and because you treat of a subject which is of interest to me. I am very glad that you have inaugurated the treatment of leprosy by serotherapy in your Republic. I have no doubt that you will obtain the same remarkable results that I have obtained here and that time and experience will convince you as they have convinced me, that this terrible disease can be cured by the serum. In fact, the serum treatment applied to the treatment of leprosy by the method which I have followed on a sufficient number of patients, carried on by me and my collaborators in different localities prove all my claims as stated in my communications to the Academy of Medicine of this City. This leads me to believe the efficacy of the treatment which, thus far, is the only one, and is truly a great step."

In another letter of April 13th, which I have received today, Carrasquilla expresses himself as follows:

"According to the correspondence that I have been receiving and also accounts published in medical journals, the serum has produced everywhere the same satisfactory results. I have communicated to the Academy of Medicine."

Respectfully submitted, E. F. ALVAREZ, M. D., Superintendent of the Hospital for the Treatment of Leprosy, Honolulu, June 2, 1897.

Too Much Sugar in Argentina. LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres says: The sugar industry is threatened with a severe crisis, owing to overproduction. The excess of available export for the current year is more than 100,000 tons.

Will Not Sell Cuba. MADRID, Spain, May 20.—A semi-official declaration in issued to the effect that Spain will never agree to the sale of Cuba, nor to foreign mediation in "a question which she regards as exclusively concerning herself."

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. V., and one of the most widely known men in the state, was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing could be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, a salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WHARE AND WAVE. The American bark Mohican sailed from San Francisco for this port, May 22.

The American bark Palmyra sailed from Port Gambier for this port, May 22.

1 o'clock yesterday morning. Captain Soule brought a horse and buggy with him, and will remain in Honolulu. Captain Davis, who came down on the Martha Davis, will take charge of her soon.

Capt. J. Blithem, an old timer well known here in the early days as master of the Moses Taylor, died recently in San Francisco at the age of 83.

The American barkentine W. H. Diamond, Nilson master, arrived in port early yesterday morning, 18½ days from San Francisco with a full cargo of general merchandise and 700 bales of hay. One of the crew was hurt by falling from aloft during the trip to Honolulu.

Some eight or more bluejackets from the Marlon were standing close to the boat landing yesterday morning, when an officer of the Philadelphia happened to pass along. There was no sign of recognition, and the officer, after strolling away some distance, returned again, passing by the men as before. Still there was no sign of recognition, and the officer gave the bluejackets a severe "railing down."

The O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp commander, arrived in port about 6:30 a. m. yesterday and hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf. Following is the report of the new purser, C. N. Pulcher: Left San Francisco, May 27, 1897, at 3:20 p. m. On May 29, 1:30 p. m. passed S. S. Peru. On June 1, 8:55 p. m. passed S. S. Coptic. Had moderate breeze and fine weather throughout the voyage. Arrived at Honolulu, June 3, 1897, at above.

The following vessels have arrived in San Francisco from these islands: May 20.—Bk. Albert, 16 days from Honolulu; bktn. Archer, 22 days from Honolulu; schr. Jennie Wand, 28 days from Honolulu; schr. Alice Cooke, 20 days from Honolulu. May 21.—Br. smtr. Belgic, 6 days, 4 hours from Honolulu; schr. Transit, 15 days from Honolulu; May 22.—Schr. John G. North, 17 days from Honolulu. May 25.—Bk. Alden Besse, 21 days from Honolulu.

On the arrival of the Australian S. S. Warrimoo at Victoria, B. C., recently, the captain reported the picking up of a bottle at sea. It was seaworn and contained a message written on paper yellow and discolored with age, saying the ship Mohawk had sprung a leak and the crew were taking to the boats. The message concluded, "Gold help us—John Franklin." The Mohawk belonged to Troon, Ayrshire, and was lost 16 years ago. Franklin was the mate. This is the first actual intimation of her loss.

The chairman of the Cunard Company, at the annual meeting of the shareholders, referred to the White Star's building enterprise, and left no doubt that it would not go unchallenged. It is rumored that instead of building still larger vessels, the company's engineers are thinking of trying a new marine turbine system on their next steamer. Trials have recently taken place with the little steamer Turbina, fitted with the new motive power, with the result that she showed a mean speed on a measured mile, at the mouth of the Tyne, of 32½ knots an hour, with remarkably low coal consumption. The experts have reported that, although heavy seas were encountered, "there was no racing of screws and the machinery worked with perfect smoothness and complete absence of vibration." The Turbina is only 100 feet long and 9 feet beam, with a maximum displacement of forty-two tons.—N. Y. Maritime Register.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVALS. Tuesday, June 1. Am. bark Martha Davis, Soule, from San Francisco. (Anchored off port.) Smtr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii.

Wednesday, June 2. Smtr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports. Smtr. Kilanea Hou, Weir, from Hawaii ports. Schr. Luka, from Paauilo.

Thursday, June 3. Am. bktn. W. H. Diamond, Nilson, from San Francisco. O. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp, from San Francisco. Br. ship Superb, Williams, from Puget Sound. (Distress.)

DEPARTURES. Tuesday, June 1. Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder, McNeil, for San Francisco. Smtr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports. Smtr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports. Smtr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui. Smtr. Kanai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports. Smtr. James Makee, Tuller, for Kauai ports. Smtr. Waiakale, Parker, for Kauai ports. Smtr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kahuku.

Wednesday, June 2. Smtr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhaele. O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco. Smtr. Helene, Freeman, for Hawaii ports.

Thursday, June 3. O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp, for the Colonies via Samoa. Ger. bk. Paul Isenber, Wahlman, for San Francisco. Smtr. Helene, Freeman, for Hawaii. Smtr. Kaena, Wilson, for Waiakale ports. Smtr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

VESSLS LEAVING TODAY. Smtr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii, at 10 a. m.

PASSENGERS. Arrivals. From Maui and Hawaii ports, per smtr. Mauna Loa, June 1.—C. Trowbridge, C. W. Dickey, H. W. Dickey,

Mrs. V. Ward, Mrs. Charles Meinecke, Master F. Meinecke, Rev. S. Kapu, R. W. Boyd, W. J. Kane, S. Lazaro, Wm. H. Shipman, Miss L. Cockett, Miss Alice Shaw, Rev. W. N. Lono, Rev. J. Kauhane and wife, Rev. W. R. Keana, Rev. W. M. Kapaiwa, Rev. G. Keami, Young On and 52 on deck.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Alameda, June 3.—S. T. Alexander, Miss M. M. Alexander, Fred. Baldwin, Henry Beckley, Miss Bowler, W. E. Burnett, wife and two children, Miss Campbell, Miss Alice Campbell, Geo. P. Cooke, Mrs. W. W. Goodale and daughter, A. C. Harrison, Jr., Dr. H. M. Heller, A. Kistler and wife, Laror McChesney, S. B. McNear and wife, A. E. Murphy and wife, A. Onelleite, N. J. Polmere, Arthur Rice, Hon. H. M. Sewall, U. S. Minister to Hawaii, Mrs. Sewall, child and nurse, Miss Mary Shipman, Miss Ollie Shipman, W. H. Soper, Through: Dr. J. Raffel, Miss A. Raffel, Rev. Jas. Grogan, Mrs. F. Pearce, Miss A. Allen, Mrs. Bushby, Hon. A. I. Clark and wife, Alex. I. Clark, Andrew Clark, Mrs. C. D. Edinburg, Miss Edinburg, Mrs. Fletcher, E. S. Gash and wife, Mrs. L. Janin, Jr., T. C. Jenkins and two children, Jas. Osborne, Niel H. Reid, D. W. Thayer.

Departures. For Kauai ports, per smtr. W. G. Hall, June 1.—Mrs. E. E. Cunha, E. Lindemann and wife, L. L. McCandless, J. H. Cummings, J. Waterhouse and 24 on deck.

For Maui ports, per smtr. Claudine, June 1.—H. P. Baldwin, Father Lenore, Miss Ethel Smith, H. Bethe, Awana, Akanaillili, Thomas Brown, J. K. Smyth, C. Bosse, C. von Hamm, E. K. Baker, E. Johnson, L. A. Dickey, Cheong Chung, Antonio Rosa, Mrs. Telles and four children.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, June 2.—James A. Low, C. W. Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Gilchrist, Miss E. McInerney, C. P. Perry, M. G. Silva, the Misses Curtin, Miss R. M. Kinney, Miss K. D. Watson, R. P. Rithet, J. A. Hopper, Mrs. L. L. Long, John Caffery, Rev. Arthur M. Clark, E. B. Beard, Dr. P. S. Kellogg and wife, G. Rede, Mr. and Mrs. Maxpape, H. J. Agnew, Miss M. Rice, Col. De La Vergne, Miss A. Haake, Mrs. K. W. Edgar, Mrs. T. R. Reed, H. A. Widemann and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Carlan, Dr. R. W. Anderson, Miss Reid, T. H. Hicks, G. T. Southgate, Mr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder, Miss L. Wilder, Mrs. Robinson, Capt. Green, Mrs. J. W. Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin.

For the Colonies, per O. S. S. Alameda, June 3.—Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Emma Shore Colclough, Miss J. E. Peter, Chas. Storey and T. Storey.

BORN. CAMARA.—In Honolulu, on the morning of June 1, 1897, to the wife of J. M. Camara, Jr., a daughter.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE. Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco or Vancouver on or about the following dates in 1897:

ARRIVE. From San Francisco for San Francisco or Vancouver: June 5 Gaelic, June 20 Peru, June 15 Moana, June 24 Aerangi, June 16 Warrimoo, June 24 Australia, June 22 Peking, June 29 Mariposa, July 1 Australia, June 30 Warrimoo, July 16 Alameda, July 22 Moana, July 29 Australia, July 28 Australia, Aug. 17 Mariposa, Aug. 19 Alameda, Aug. 26 Australia, Aug. 26

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line. The Bark "EDWARD MAY," will sail from New York for Honolulu, ON OR ABOUT JULY 15TH

For further particulars address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass., or C. BREWER & CO., (Ltd.), Honolulu Agents.

BY AUTHORITY. MESSRS. F. WITTRICK and M. H. REUTER have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences for the District of Hana, Island of Maui.

The Board now consists of as follows: J. K. Nakila, F. Wittrick, and M. H. Reuter. J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, June 1st, 1897. 1893-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE. On Monday, June 21st, at 10 a. m., at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be open under provisions of Land Act for Right of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds, or under Special Conditions of Payments and Improvement not Requiring Residence:

Twenty-seven lots in Kamaili, Opihika and Kapahua, Puna, Hawaii, Agricultural and Pastoral Lands, of areas from 20 to 130 acres each. Applications should be made to E. D. Baldwin, Sub-Agent, Hilo, Hawaii, and all applicants must have qualifications prescribed in Land Act. Full particulars as to appraised values, size, quality, etc., may be had

of the Sub-Agent, Hilo, or of the Agent of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands, 1893-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE. On Thursday, July 1st, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at auction:

Lot, containing three acres, in Waiakale Village, on main road, near Waiakale Mill. Upset price, \$300. Terms: Cash.

For further information, apply to Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands, Honolulu, June 1, 1897. 1893-td

FRIDAY, June 11, 1897, being the Commemoration of the Birthday of Kamehameha I. will be observed as a Public Holiday and all Government Offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, May 29, 1897. 1893-3t

NOTICE TO VOTERS. Final meetings of the Board of Registration for Puna, Hilo and Hamakua will be held during the month of June at the following places:

Pohioiki Court House, Puna, 9 a. m. to 12 noon, Thursday, June 10th. Kamaili Store, Puna, at 3 p. m., Thursday, June 10th. Paapaala Office, at 3 p. m., Monday, June 14th.

Laupahoehoe Court House at 9 a. m. to 12 noon on Tuesday, June 15th. Ooakala Office at 3 p. m., Tuesday, June 15th.

Paauilo Store at 2 p. m., Wednesday, June 16th. Honokaa Court House at 10 a. m., Thursday, June 17th.

Waipio Valley, Akaka's Store at 10 a. m. to 12 noon, Friday, June 18th. Kukuhaele School House at 3 p. m., Friday, June 18th.

Honokaa Homesteads at 9 a. m. to noon, Saturday, June 19th.

E. D. BALDWIN, H. J. LYMAN, R. H. RYCKOFF, Board of Registration, 1897-7t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. Martha Duckett Donnelly vs. Robert Henry Donnelly.

The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting: You are commanded to summon Robert Henry Donnelly, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 30 day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Martha Duckett Donnelly Plaintiff should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition. And have you then and there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness HON. A. W. CARTER, First Judge of the Circuit (L. S.) Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, this 10th day of March, 1897. (Signed) GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said case, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next August term of this Court.

P. D. KELLETT, Jr., Clerk. Honolulu, May 4, 1897. 1891-15t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Elizabeth Luce, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to William Seaborn Luce having been filed.

Notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, June 25, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1893-3tF

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE. IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii. In Equity. J. M. Peenahale, Administrator of the Estate of B. Kahawehawani, vs. D. Toomey, Grinbaum and Company, Limited, and Maria Makiba.

Pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled suit and court on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, notice is hereby

given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan, at No. 33 Queen street, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on the 21st day of June, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon. Terms cash. Said sale to be confirmed by the Circuit Court. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

List of Property: All property in the District of Hana, Maui, covered by Royal Patents numbered 2065B and 4931, being in two pieces, and containing 28½ and 2¼ acres respectively. J. M. PEENAHALE, Administrator of the Estate of B. Kahawehawani. Honolulu, May 25th, 1897. 1897-4tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Second Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. At Chambers.—In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Joseph R. Whitford, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, intestate.—Before Judge J. W. Kalua.

On reading and filing the petition of J. W. Whitford of Spreckelsville, Maui, alleging that Joseph R. Whitford of Wailuku, Maui, died intestate at Wailuku, Maui, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1897, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to A. N. Kepolika.

It is ordered, that Saturday, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court Room of this Court at Wailuku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Wailuku, Maui, H. I., May 25, A. D. 1897. By the Court, G. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit. 1897-3tF

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO TAKE LAND. To All Whom It May Concern: TAKE NOTICE THAT THE OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, by virtue of the powers and authorities given to and vested in it by its Charter and by Act approved on the eleventh day of September, A. D. 1888, entitled "An Act to Authorize and Promote the Construction of Steam Railroads on the Island of Oahu," and of every other power in anywise enabling it in this behalf, intends to take and use for the purposes of the Railway which it is authorized to construct and works connected therewith the pieces of land described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the main track of the Oahu Railway 100 feet west from Waikale Creek; thence along the located center line of a branch track to the Oahu Plantation as marked on the ground by stakes as follows: westerly through the right of way of the Oahu Railway, thence northerly through L. C. A. 6545, owned by the estate of Loo Ngawak, and leased to the Tong Sung Wai Co.; thence northerly through Lots 5, 4, 3 and 2 of the Government land of Pounahia, and through L. C. A. 5063, owned by Kalkinahaole and leased to Kauhane; thence westerly through Grant 150, owned by Sam Wo Wai; thence northerly through L. C. A. 1613 B, owned by S. K. Kane, and leased to Ah Kuli; thence northerly through L. C. A. 891 owned by S. K. Kane, and leased to Ah Kuli; thence northerly through L. C. A. 1576 owned by Kauhane, and leased to Ah Kuli; thence northerly through L. C. A. 880 owned by Kalkinahaole, and leased to Ah Kuli; thence northerly through Grant 156 owned by S. K. Kane, and leased to Ah Kuli; thence northerly through Grant 122 owned by M. P. Robinson, et al; thence northerly through L. C. A. 888 owned by Naloloa and leased to Ah Kuli; and through L. C. A. 1020 to Akaakaa and through L. C. A. 858 Apt 1 owned by Napeawalu, and leased to Ah Kuli; thence easterly through L. C. A. 5930 and into Grant 512; including a width of 40 feet, 20 feet on each side of said center line. OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY. By its 1st Vice-President: J. B. ATHERTON. By its Secretary: W. G. ASHLEY. 1893-4tF

NOTICE. All persons are hereby warned that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name without a written order from me. W. S. YOWELL, Kailua, Hawaii, May 31, 1897. 1893-3t

SITUATION WANTED. A young Norwegian lad, 15 years old, 12 years in this country, 5 years at Punahou, writing a good hand, desires a position in any capacity where he can make himself useful. Willing to work. Apply to H. M. VON HOLT, Merchant street. 4624-tf 1893-2w

WAIKALEA MILL CO. At the annual meeting of the above Company, held at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on May 26th, 1897, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President.....Mr. Theo. H. Davies Vice-President.....Mr. Alexander Young Treasurer.....Mr. F. M. Swany Secretary.....Mr. E. W. Holdsworth Auditor.....Mr. T. R. Keyworth CLIVE DAVIES, Secretary pro tem. Honolulu, May 27th, 1897. 1897-3t